

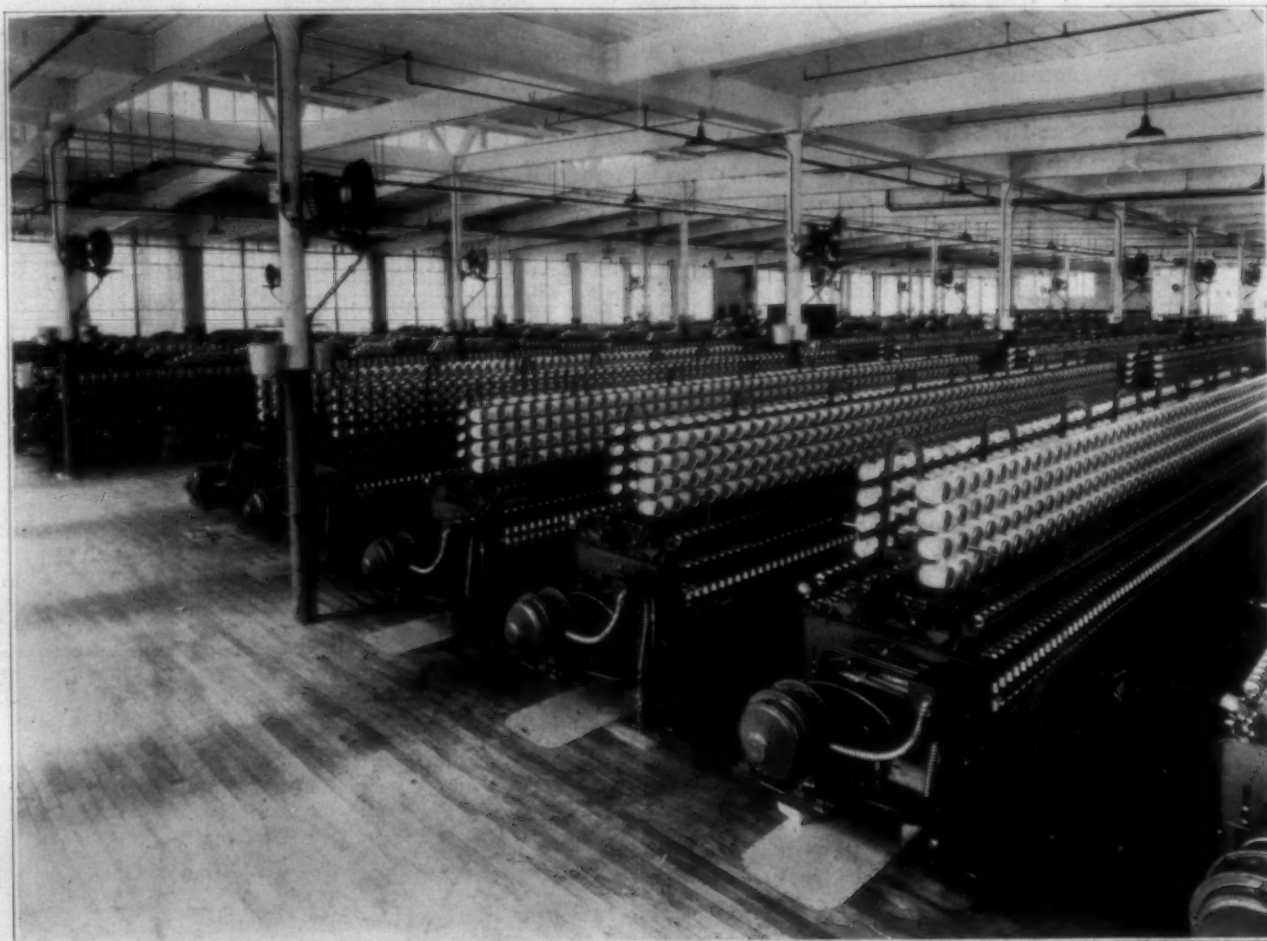
Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923

NUMBER 20



A Typical Installation of Bahnson Humidifiers

Bahnson Humidifiers

For the Entire Plant

For the Individual Room

The positive Automatic Humidity Control
on Each Unit Insures Uniform Conditions
Wherever Bahnson Humidifiers are Installed

The Bahnson Company

Humidification Engineers

Winston Salem, N. C.

New York Office, 437 Fifth Ave.



Five Men and a Hand-Truck



equal



One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a I beam trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, portable hand hoist.

"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

Let us send you your copy

Textile Mill Supply Co.



Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies

Textile Mill Supply Co.

INCORPORATED 1898
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

Graton & Knight
Leather Belting

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Bobbins & Shuttles

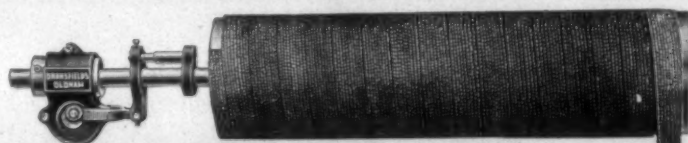
DODGE
Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings

Card Clothing Reeds

WYANDOTTE

Concentrated Ash Textile Soda K.B. Special Ash Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipmen



DRONSFIELD'S PATEN
"ATLAS BRAND"
EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible"

"Needs no 'Damping'"

Stocks in
Boston and
the South



PLIABLE
YET
TENACIOUS

Guaranteed 'A' Quality—the Only Quality we Make

Used the wide world o'er and recognized by every race as the
Standard Card-Grinding Medium



Supplied by Principal
Supply Houses
or

DRONSFIELD'S
SALES AGENCY

232 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

LEIGH & BUTLER,
Managing Agents

Quality

Williams quality is maintained in every Williams shuttle. No grades. No seconds. Seasoned dog-wood and persimmon, smooth threading eyes, unbreakable springs. Even, should you assume that all shuttles are physically alike, you will find a great difference in the satisfaction you get from the use of a superior product. Ours is a product with 100% production efficiency assuring you also 100% quality fabric. Put your shuttle problem up to

The J. H. Williams Co.

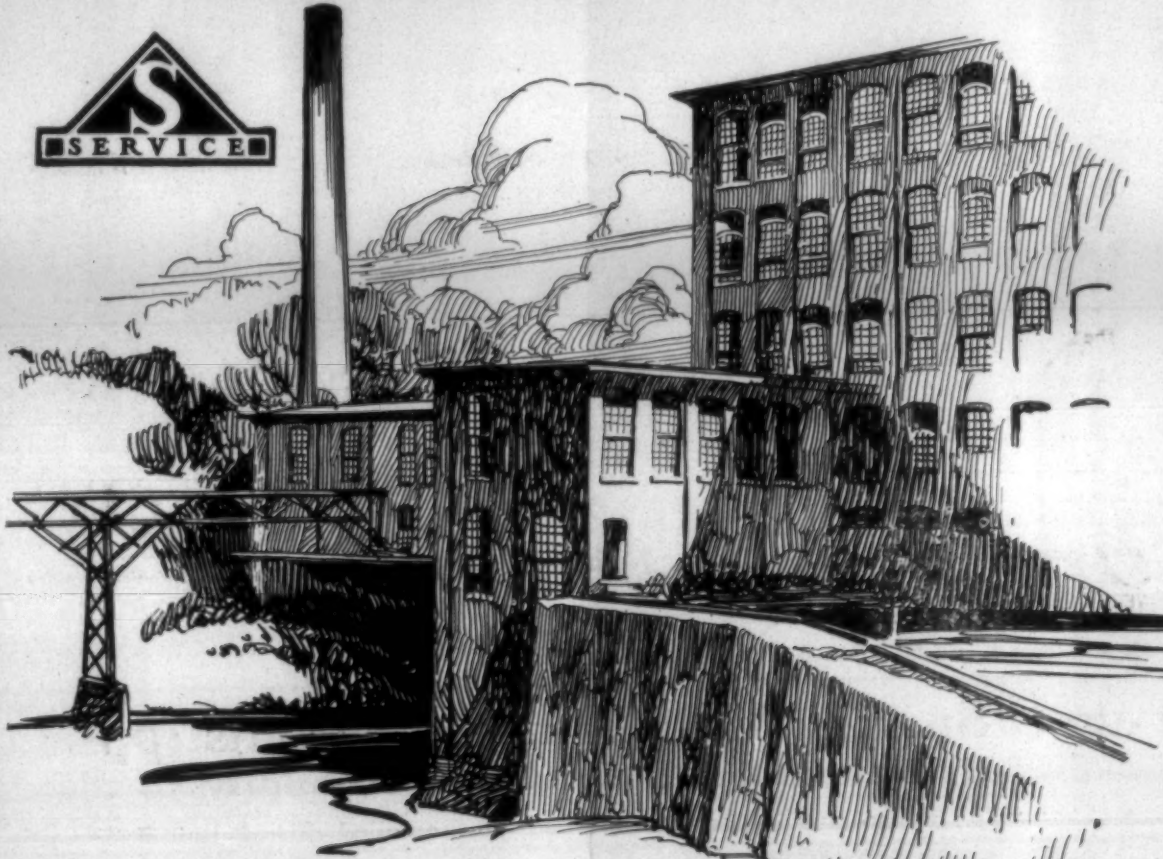
The Shuttle People

MILLBURY,

MASS.

Geo. F. Bahan, Southern Representative

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER



Putting the Waters to Work

HARNESSING the rivers is the work of the Engineer. Even the problem of deciding whether or not a project should be undertaken, after it has been proved feasible from the standpoint of the construction difficulties and available power, is still up to the Engineer.

Trained to weigh cost against return and the size of the market, he may advise for one project even where the investment per horsepower or kilowatt would be great and perhaps counsel against another where the cost might be low. Upon the possibilities for profitable return will his decision rest.

There are many unused sources of energy in streams of moderate size, as well as in the larger ones. Some of these are ready to be harnessed by the Engineer.

"Rivers in Harness" is a little book on this subject. It is worth writing for.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY
Engineers
Greenville South Carolina



Above: Forebay and turbine house for individual hydro-electric power plant of Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C. A good example of a small stream providing energy for a large mill.

Below: One of the vertical-shaft, water wheel driven generators.



"Arnold" and "Baby
Bunting" Knit Wear
6 Sets—1,800 Woolen Spindles
95 Knitting Heads

Spring Needle Knitting Profits By Automatically Controlled Humidity

"The Turbo Humidifier system which you installed during January 1922, is most satisfactory, both as to its mechanical operation and as a very valuable assistant to our winding and knitting.

"You will bear in mind that in our particular case even before humidifying, we were sending perfect cloth to the cutting room, but some days, and it is safe to say most days, due to the atmospheric conditions, the poundage produced was so small as to be heartbreaking. On the other days when there was considerable moisture in the air, the poundage from the knitting room was very good.

"Humidification for this type of knitting makes every day alike, with a daily maximum poundage that could be expected when you consider that every roll is perfect."

NOVELTY KNITTING COMPANY

C. P. Smith Treas.



Parks-Cramer Company

Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning

Fitchburg

Boston

Charlotte



Right Regain



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911. AT POSTOFFICE CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 24

CHARLOTTE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923

NUMBER 20

Dye Industry Now Independent

Washington, July 8.—The United States, due to the "notable progress" made by the domestic dye and organic chemistry industry, is independent of the rest of the world, with respect to needs for dyes for the first time in history, according to the annual dye census for 1922, made public by the tariff commission.

From a stripping industry of seven firms producing only 6,619,729 pounds of dyestuffs in 1915, the business developed until at the end of last year, 87 establishments were engaged in what is now described as a key industry. Sixty six per cent more dyes were produced in 1922 than were manufactured in 1921. Production last year aggregated 64,643,187 pounds. Imports totalled 3,982,631 pounds and exports 6,956,593 pounds, the commission estimating, that manufacturers of the United States produced 93.5 per cent of the dyes actually consumed in this country last year.

With increased output came a reduction in prices, the commission's investigators found, the average price of all domestic dyes in 1922 being 60 cents a pound and compared with 83 cents a pound in 1921 and \$1.26 in 1917.

Reviewing the history of the industry, the commission called attention to the commendable forward steps taken by its sponsors in accomplishing a satisfactory quality and in attaining uniform standardization of commodities.

"Dye for dye," the report said, "the domestic products with relative few exceptions are found equal to the pre-war German dyes. In the early stages of the domestic dye industry after the outbreak of the great war many of our dyes were lacking in uniformity of strength and quality. This condition, however, no longer prevails as our domestic manufacturers are marketing dyes which are uniformly standardized as to strength and quality. Statements of the largest felt and woolen manufacturers and also cotton printers and dyers agree to the satisfactory results obtained from American dyes.

The commission's account of the struggle for the international dye market reflects the efforts being made by the Germans to recover the position they held prior to the world war, when that country's dye makers supplied approximately three quarters of the world's dye

requirements. Of the remaining one quarter about 50 per cent was made from German intermediates and consequently, the commission said, the world was nearly, if not actually, dependent upon Germany for dyes.

But the commission found the United States able within the last year to fight successfully for its share of the world trade and reports of exports for the first four months of this year indicate that American dye manufacturers are getting a reasonable share of the sales. The commission added that the approximate world production had about been doubled since the world war and it predicted sharper competition than has existed heretofore.

The expansion of the American industry has been remarkable, the commission said, adding that many new and important dyes were being produced in this country at the expensive research work of the manufacturers continued. The increased production of the new dyes is reflected, the commission explained, in the reduction of imports and the report for last year gave evidence of optimism, and further developments may be expected in current 12 month period.

The summary of the census announced by the commission follows.

The domestic production of dyes in 1922 by 98 firms was 64,632,187 pounds, an increase of 66 per cent over that of 1921. The sales for 1922 totalled 9,107,105 pounds, valued at \$41,463,790. The size of the industry in 1922 is in sharp contrast with that of 1914, when only seven firms manufactured a total of 6,619,729 pounds, valued at \$2,470,096.

The dye industry in that period was in no sense a self-contained one, as the dyes produced were made almost entirely of intermediates imported chiefly from Germany. The increase in dye production during 1922 was largely due to an increase in general business activity. About June the textile and other dye-consuming industries became more active after the business depression and during the remaining months of the year the demand for dyes steadily increased.

Large Price Reductions.

The average sales price of all domestic dyes for 1922 was 60 cents a pound compared with 83 cents in 1921 and \$1.26 a pound in 1917. The 1922 figures represent a 28 per cent

decline from that of 1921. There were price reductions for both the bulk colors and dyes consumed in smaller quantities.

The average price of indigo in 1921 was 45 cents a pound, compared with 24 cents in 1922, a 47 per cent decrease. Direct Black EW declined 47 per cent; Acid Black, 28 per cent; Salicine Black U, 27 per cent; Alizarin, 20 per cent; Alizarin Saphirol B, 34 per cent; Wool Green S, 41 per cent; Indanthrene Blue GCD, 30 per cent, and Eosine, 24 per cent.

One of the conspicuous developments of the year 1922 was the increased production of vat and alizarin dyes. The vat dyes are used in cotton dyeing and printing for the production of shades of remarkable fastness which are not destroyed by the modern laundry treatment. These colors are of great complexity and have presented serious difficulties in their commercial production. Their use is on the increase, as the public is beginning to recognize that fast shades are obtainable on cotton goods. The alizarin dyes are of great value in wool dyeing and the addition to this field of new dyes and the increased production of other dyes is a significant step in the development of a self-contained dye industry.

The total production of vat dyes (not including indigo) was 1,075,992 pounds in 1922, compared with 345,152 pounds in 1921. The production of the anthraquinone dyes, which includes alizarin dyes and a large part of the vat dyes, was 1,234,963 pounds.

Many important dyes were produced for the first time on a commercial scale in 1922. These comprise colors of great value for the dyeing of either silk, cotton, or wool, such as vat dyes, alizarin, developed cotton dyes, mordant and acid dyes. The increased production of these colors is reflected in a reduction of these imports.

The production of these dyes in the United States has resulted only after large expenditures on research and most painstaking investigations.

There are still gaps in our manufacturing program which should be filled to make a self-contained dye industry. These comprise certain of the vat dyes, together with certain of the mordant, acid and direct dyes.

The satisfactory quality and the

uniform standardization of the American dyes is one of the striking evidences of the commendable progress made by the industry. Dye for dye, with relatively few exceptions, the domestic products are found equal to the pre-war German dyes. In the early stages of the domestic dye industry, after the outbreak of the Great War, many of our dyes were lacking in uniformity of strength and quality.

This condition, however, no longer prevails as our domestic manufacturers are marketing dyes which are uniformly standardized as to strength and quality. Statements of the largest silk and woolen manufacturers and also from cotton printers and dyers agree as to the satisfactory results obtained from American dye.

Production and Consumption.

The United States produces about 93.5 per cent of the dyes actually consumed. The imports of dyes in 1922 totalled 3,982,631 pounds, the production was 64,632,187 pounds, and the exports totalled 6,956,593 pounds. Consumption is assumed to equal production, plus imports, minus exports, or 61,658,225 pounds. The imports in 1922 were 6.2 per cent of our total production and 6.5 per cent of our consumption. In 1914 the imports were nearly 90 per cent of our consumption.

Production by Classes.

Production of dyes in 1922 grouped by classes according to their method of application on fibers were as follows:

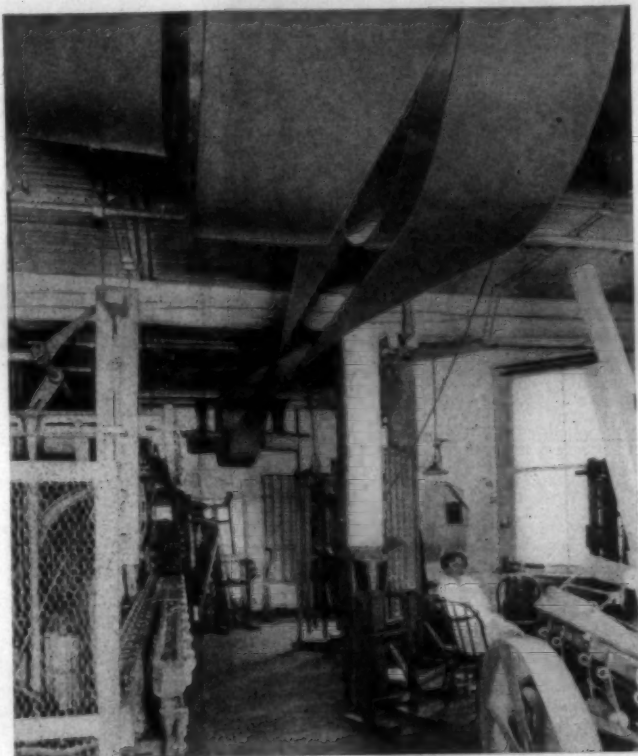
	Pounds.
Acid	9,880,014
Basic dyes	2,937,585
Direct cotton dyes	11,931,737
Lake and spirit-soluble ...	1,009,512
Mordant and chrome dyes.	3,749,701
Sulfur dyes	16,913,767
Vat dyes (excluding indigo)	1,075,992
Indigo	15,850,752
Unclassified dyes	1,283,127

Dye Imports.

Total imports of dyes during the calendar year 1922 were 3,982,631 pounds, valued at \$5,243,258, compared with 4,252,911 pounds for 1921 and 45,950,895 pounds during 1914. Of the total imports for 1922, 44.58 per cent came from Germany, 43.72 per cent from Switzerland, 5.25 per cent from England, 4.18 per cent from Italy and 2.27 per cent from all other countries. The 1922 figures show a decline of dye imports

(Continued on Page 8)

Forty Years of Faithful Service



Here is a Ladew Flintstone that has been on the job forty years. Through all this long life of service it has carried the load in a textile mill where uninterrupted performance is a great consideration.

Edward R. Ladew Company, Inc., has been making leather belting since 1835, and today the name "Ladew" stands in the very front rank among the successful belting manufacturers of the world. This position, won by adherence to high business ideals which have placed the user's satisfaction first at all times, is being maintained in every department of the Ladew organization.

Complete Stocks Carried at J. M. Tull
Rubber & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Edward R. Ladew Co.

INCORPORATED

29 Murray Street, New York

Fundamentals of Drafting

Drafting is a principle that has to be considered in connection with almost every process in the manufacture of cotton yarns between the opening room and the spinning frame. The principle of drafting is of great importance to one who desires to gain a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of cotton yarn, and should be studied very carefully. It will be well to find out exactly what draft is before going further. Drafting is the process whereby the bulk of cotton is reduced, with the corresponding increase in the length of the material under operation. Definite statements of draft follow. (1) the ratio between the length of cotton, roving or yarn delivered from a machine, and the length fed into machine in a given time. Example: In one minute 10 yards of cotton is fed into a machine and during this time 60 yards is delivered. The draft of this machine is 60 divided by 10, which is 6. (2) The number of times that a given length of material is increased while being operated on is the draft of that machine. Example: One yard of cotton is fed into a machine and after the operation this one yard had a length of 6 yards. The draft is 6 divided by 1, which is 6. (3) The ratio between the weight of a given length of cotton or roving fed into a machine and the weight of the same length delivered is the draft. Example: One yard of sliver weighs 60 grains on entering a machine, when delivered, one yard weighs 10 grains. The draft is 60 divided by 10, which is 6. (4) The ratio between the surface speed of the delivery roll and the surface speed of feed roll. Example: The surface speed of delivery roll is 12 feet per minute, that of the feed roll is 2 feet per minute. The draft is 12 divided by 2, which is 6.

(Note—To find surface speed of a drafting roll, multiply diameter of roll expressed by inches by 3.1416, and this product by speed of roll and divide by 12. The result will be surface speed of roll expressed in feet.)

(5) The number of times that the weight of a given length of cotton is decreased while being passed through a machine is the draft of that machine. Example: Sliver weighing 60 grains per yard is passed through a machine, coming out weighing 10 grains per yard. The draft is 60 divided by 10, which is 6.

Each of the foregoing statements have the same meaning, but are so stated to give a thorough understanding of the principle of draft. Different methods of finding draft are based on these statements, the one being used that coincides or corresponds to the known facts or those available. When figuring for the weight of sliver or roving that a frame will produce from a sliver of known weight it is necessary to take into consideration the number of ends that are being fed into the machine and drawn into one at the front. On drawing frames we will find from 5 to 8 ends being drawn into 1 end at the front, while on fly

frames and spinning we have 1 or 2 ends forming the 1 at front. If on the drawing frame we find 6 ends of 60 grain sliver being fed to the back and if the 1 end delivered at front should weigh 60 grains per yard, the draft of the machine would be 6. The six ends of 60 grain sliver is equivalent to end of 360 grain sliver. (6x60 is 360.) The sliver delivered at front is 60 grain, 360 divided by 60 is 6, the draft of the machine. Should we have 2 ends fed in at the back of the machine the weight of 1 end should be multiplied by 2 and then figured same as if was a single end being fed in at back.

Rule 1.—To find the weight of a sliver or roving produced by a machine when the draft of the machine, the number of ends being fed in at back and the weight of the ends are known: Multiply the weight per yard of the roving or sliver at the back of the frame by the number of ends at the back and divide this product by the draft of the machine. Result is weight of sliver per yard.

Rule 2.—To find draft when number of ends at the back and the weight per yard of the roving or and the weight per yard of sliver delivered are known: Multiply weight at back by number of ends being fed at back and divide this product by the weight of sliver delivered, result is draft of machine.

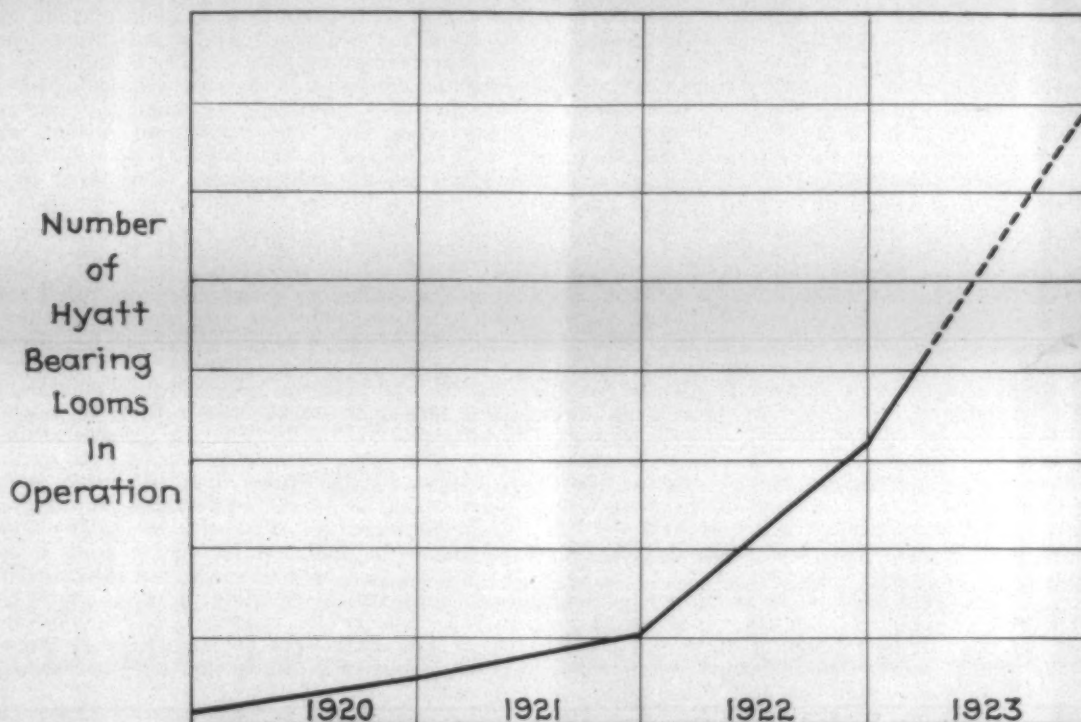
The above calculations and rules are for cases where the weight of sliver is expressed in grains per yard. It is necessary to make these calculations when the size of the roving expressed as the hank of the roving and the number of the yarn. The following rules will apply when the hank roving or the size yarn are the basis of weight:

Rule 1.—To find the hank of a roving or the number of a yarn produced by a machine when the draft of the machine and the number of ends at the back and their hank are known: Divide the hank of roving at back by number of ends up at back and multiply the number thus obtained by the draft of the machine, result is the hank of roving or the number of yarn that is being produced. Example: A spinning frame has a draft of 10. What will be the resultant size of a finished stock if 2 ends of 4 hank roving are put up at the back and run into one at front? 4 divided by 2 is 2. 2x10 is 20. This is 20s yarn.

Rule 2.—To find the draft of a machine when the number of ends up at the back, the hank of the roving or the number of yarn delivered are known: Multiply the hank of roving or number of yarn delivered by number of ends up at the back and divide this product by the hank of frame. Example: At a machine 2 ends of roving, each 4 hank, are run into 1 end at front, the finished roving being 8 hank. What is the draft of the machine? 8x2 is 16. 16 divided by 4 is 4, the draft.

All of the above ways of finding draft may be termed as the material (Continued on Page 10)

The Mills are Increasingly Realizing The Economy of Hyatt Bearing Looms



The Curve Tells the Story—

The rapidly increasing number of Hyatt bearing looms in operation is of real importance to all mill men interested in producing more goods at lower cost per yard.

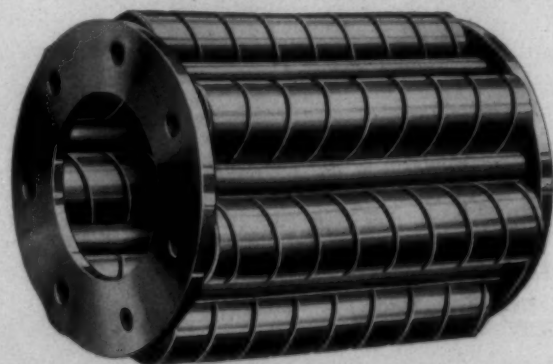
Tests under actual operating conditions in several mills and experience with the dependable, economical operation of Hyatt bearing looms are rapidly convincing careful men that here is a real im-

prove-
ment

in looms that returns the extra cost many times over.

The economies responsible for this increasing use of looms equipped with Hyatt bearings are; power saving (about 23%)-lubricant saving (about 80%)-dependability, due to extreme durability of the bearings, they will last the life of a loom without adjustment or replacement.

To secure these real economies get in line with the trend of these progressive mills—specify that your looms be Hyatt equipped,



HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco

Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis
Philadelphia Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis

Dye Industry Now Independent.

(Continued from Page 5)
from Germany, since during the year 1921 48.34 per cent came from Germany; in 1920, 51 per cent.

The dyes imported represent for the most part dyes that are not manufactured in this country or not manufactured in an adequate quantity for domestic requirements. Vat dyes led in quantity of imports, totalled 746,790 pounds; direct cotton dyes, 671,621 pounds; acid dyes, 601,395 pounds; sulfur dyes, 194,883 pounds; basic dyes, 155,084 pounds, and spirit-soluble dyes and color lakes 76,853 pounds.

Expenditures for Research.

The coal-tar dye and chemical industry has expended more than \$21,000,000 during the last five years, 1917-1922. In probably no other field have there been such extensive investigations as in the manufacture of dyes. The accomplishments of that period and the progress and development of the dye industry may be attributed in no small part to the enormous expenditures in research. New dyes and other chemicals of great economic value have been developed and the costs of production reduced as is revealed in the conspicuous reduction in the prices of dyes.

1922 Dye Exports Declined.

The exports of dyes for 1922 show a large decrease from that of 1921 receding from \$6,270,155 in 1921 to \$3,823,127 in 1922. The 1922 figure is a 90 per cent decline from that of 1920, when exports reached the maximum value of \$29,823,591. The

large export during 1920 was during the boom year before German dyes made their appearance in the large dye markets of the world. Official imports of China, India, and Japan show that large quantities of German dyes were exported to these countries after 1920 and in addition Swiss, French and British dyes have been notable factors in the Far East markets.

1923 Dye Exports Increase.

Exports of dyes for the first four months of 1923 show an increase in value and quantity. This increased demand for American dyes, largely by the Far East markets, may be attributed in part to the reduced imports of German dyes on account of the occupation of the Ruhr by the French in 1923.

Prior to the war, Germany dominated the world's dye markets, producing about three-fourths of all synthetic dyes. Of the remaining fourth about one-half were made by German intermediates and consequently the production of these dyes was dependent upon Germany. Switzerland, although without raw materials, ranked second, with about 7 per cent of the world's dye production. Practically all of the raw materials used by the Swiss were of German origin. Great Britain prior to the war produced about one-tenth of her requirements and France manufactured in French owned and operated plants about one-tenth of the consumption of that country.

In both France and Great Britain dye plants were operated by German dye makers where final

assembling operations were completed in the manufacture of dyes from intermediates of German production in order to meet the patent requirements of those countries. In the United States a small dye industry existed before the war, operating almost exclusively on imported intermediates, chiefly from Germany.

the supply of German dyes was cut off from the world's markets. An acute dye famine developed, threatening the activities of the vast textile and other industries dependent upon dyes for their operation. Prices increased to previously unheard-of levels and certain dyes were not to be had at any price. During and since the war the United States, Great Britain and France have made extensive developments in the manufacture of dyes and each of these countries now produce from 80 odd to 90 odd per cent of their requirements and have in addition exported dyes in significant quantities since the signing of the armistice.

The complete German monopoly of the world's dye production has been broken, at least, temporarily, if not permanently. Extensive developments in dye manufacture in the various countries have resulted in an approximate doubling of the world's capacity to produce synthetic dyes and sharp competition may be expected in the world's dye markets.

The German dye industry offers a united front to the world in a combination known as the I. G. (Interessen Gemeinschaft). It pos-

sesses the advantage of cumulated experience, lower manufacturing costs and a unified organization for buying and selling. The three Swiss dye manufacturers have formed an amalgamation. Evidence of a severe competition is already at hand in the Far East markets. The United States lost a large part of this trade in 1921 and 1922 compared with her portion during the boom year, 1920. China leads the world as a consumer of dyes with a consumption estimated at about 70,000,000 pounds a year; the United States ranks second, with an average consumption of about 55,000,000 pounds, followed by Great Britain with consumption of nearly 50,000,000 pounds per year.

It is expected that Germany will make every endeavor to recover a part of her former trade with these three dye consuming nations. In case protective measures are retained by the new dye producing countries, Germany may resort to the establishment of factories or seek affiliations, as has already been done by the Swiss manufacturers in establishing plants in both the United States and Great Britain.

The total output of dyes and other finished coal-tar chemicals in 1922 by 164 firms was 88,368,131 pounds compared with 51,457,565 pounds by 147 firms in 1921. The 1922 figure represents a 72 per cent increase over that of the previous year.

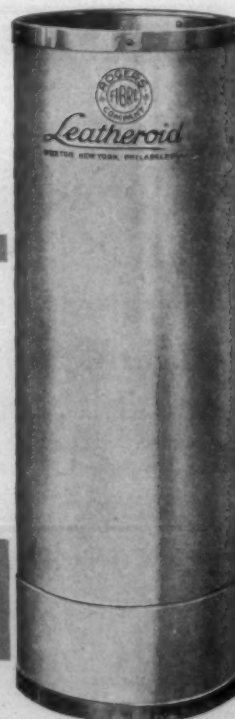
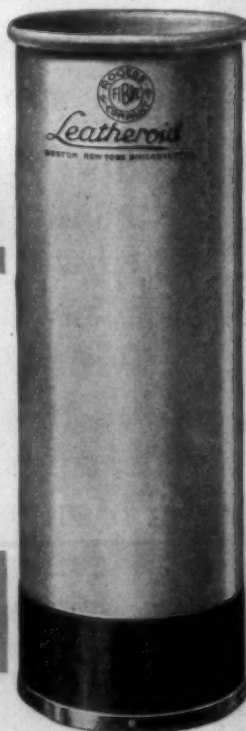
Color Lakes.—A total production of color lakes by 43 firms in 1922 was 10,578,664 pounds compared with 6,152,187 pounds in 1921.

ROVING

No 1

Made with patented roll top, six-inch fibre kicking band, steel bottom and steel chime, securely fastened with solid rivets

Stock sizes 10"x36"—12"x36"



CANS

No 2

Made with metal top rim, copper-plated, six-inch fibre kicking band, steel bottom and steel chime, securely fastened with solid rivets.

Stock sizes 10"x36"—12"x36"

ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia

121 BEACH ST. : : : : : BOSTON, MASS.
78 FIFTH AVE. : : : : : NEW YORK CITY

Sold by Southern Supply Houses



to clean
RIGHT
ask
**JOHN
BRIGHT**

Trouble leaves when JOHN BRIGHT enters your mill with International Textile Compound No. 2

A mill owner told me recently I was the greatest trouble chaser that had ever entered his place. After using my International Textile Compound No. 2, he had no further trouble with kier stains and caustic burns which had bothered him considerably in the past. This is not an isolated case. I run across the same sort of thing almost every day.

You can kier boil in from 1-3 to 1-2 the time it now takes by means of International Textile Compound No. 2. It gives your goods a finer "loft" and better "feel." The fibres come through more open, enabling your chemie bath to act faster, and giving you a better bleach.

The reason our No. 2 produces such remarkable results is that when you use from 1-2 to 1 per cent in your boil off, you insure absolute emulsification of all natural gums and oils from your yarns or fabric. The compound will even completely emulsify mineral oil. Of course you know that caustic soda can merely saponify.

These facts alone ought to make you want to use our compound, but I have not told you all yet. When

you use our material in the kier, you cut your caustic soda in half and so eliminate any danger of caustic burns.

I don't want you to spend a cent on International Textile Compound No. 2 until you have convinced yourself that it does all I claim for it. May we ship you a trial order—to be paid for only after you have proved that it gives better and more economical results than your present method of kier boiling?

*Internationally yours
John Bright*



INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA ~ ~ ~ ~ PENNA.

VELVETEEN



The Supreme TEXTILE OIL

U. C. TALLOW U. C. GUM A
KING BRAND SIZING
ANILINE COLORS

UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts. Jersey City, N. J.
Southern Office, 307 Commercial National Bank Building Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

R. T. GRANT Charlotte C. D. MAIGATTER
GEO. W. WATSON, Hazlehurst, Miss.

Established 1910

Joseph N. Harman
President

Joseph N. Harman, Jr.
V. Pres. & Sec.

H. E. Harman
Treas.

Wilmington Bleachery Co.

Wilmington, Delaware

Bleachers and Finishers

of

**Turkish & Huck Towels & Towelings,
Crashes, Osnaburgs, Diaper Cloth
and
Cotton Piece Goods**

Years of experience and special machinery, particularly adapted to the finishing of the above goods, enable us to produce a product of the highest quality and at the minimum of cost.

We will finish Samples for you—**Free of Charge**—and thus demonstrate the quality of work and finish we can give your product.

Let us have your inquiries and permit us to quote you prices.

Fundamentals of Drafting.

(Continued from Page 6)

rial draft. We have a very different way of getting at the draft that a machine will produce on stock run through it. This is by figuring thru the gears and may be termed as the mechanical draft, and is figured with the difference in the surface speed of the feed roll and that of the delivery roll as a basis. For instance, if the back roll or feed roll turn over with a speed so as to take 1 inch while the front roll delivers 6 inches we have a draft of 6. This may be determined by figuring thru the gears as follows: Draw a horizontal line, thus (————) put the diameter of the front roll above the line and the number of teeth in the gear on the front roll under the line, the next gear meshed into it above the line, the next under the line, and continue one above and one below until the diameter of the back roll is reached, which will come under the line. All carrier or intermediate gears should be left out in this calculation. Multiply together all figures above the line and divide the product thus obtained by the product of all the figures under the line. The answer will be the draft of the machine. Points of importance to notice in working out the draft in this way is to always start with the diameter of the front roll as the first figure above the line and finish with the diameter of back roll under the line. We will always have the same number of figures under as above the line. For those who are familiar with the gears we will give another rule, calling the gears by name.

To find draft of a machine multiply teeth in crown gear by the back roll gear, and this product by diameter of front roller, divide the product thus obtained by teeth in draft gear times teeth in small front roll gear times diameter of the back roll. The result will be the draft. Example: A machine has a crown gear of 138 teeth, a back roller gear of 84 teeth, a front roller of 1 inch in diameter, a draft gear of 35 teeth, a front roll gear of 30 teeth, and a back roll of 7-8 inch. What is the draft?

(Note, the diameters of drafting rolls are usually to be found in eighths of inch. That is, the size will be 7-8 inch, 1 inch (8-8) (8-8) or 1 1-4 inch (10-8), etc. So in calculating, we term a 7-8 inch roll as 7, a 1 inch roll as 8, a 1 1-8 inch roll as 9, a 1 1-4 inch roll as 10, a 1 3-8 inch roll as 11, etc.) Solution:

$$138 \times 84 \times 8$$

$$35 \times 30 \times 7$$

is 12.62, the draft.

—A. R. Hill in Progress.

Predicts Continued Curtailment in England.

Manchester, Eng.—Unless something happens to bring about decidedly cheaper cotton, there seems to be little hope of idle machinery in Lancashire being restarted, in the opinion of Frederick W. Tattersall. The whole trade outlook, he says, has been adversely affected by the rise in values. Speaking of fine goods trade with the United

States, Mr. Tattersall remarks that "some cases have been mentioned of buyers being overbought, at tempts being made to cancel contracts."

"The recommendation of the Masters' Federation to spinners to curtail production by 50 per cent is still in force, but it is now being suggested in some quarters that all the mills engaged on American cotton should close down completely during the month of July. It is doubtful whether such a drastic proposal would receive adequate support, as quite a number of firms have contracts which must be completed by a certain date.

"In shipping yarns there has not been any activity worth mentioning. Scattered sales have occurred for India and a little more demand has been about for China, but for China, but for European countries the offtake has been very poor.

"Quotations in Egyptian spinnings have hardened. Although business has been rather patchy the undercurrent of demand may be described as encouraging, and here and there fair weights have been bought especially in finecombed qualities.

"Developments of a favorable nature in the cloth market have been blocked by the rise in prices. Dealers in outlets abroad have a very poor response to the higher figures required by the manufacturers. There is not sufficient confidence in current rates for active buying to take place, and even those merchants who do not anticipate lower values in the near future realize very fully the difficulties which are likely to be met with in distributing satisfactory clearances if goods are bought freely at present prices. On the whole, therefore, there has been an inclination to purchase as little as possible.

"A month ago there were distinct hopes of an increasing turnover for China, but practicable demand has fallen off. Now and again moderate lines have been booked in whites and fancies, but there has not been any general flow of orders. The attitude of exporters to India has been very disappointing. Unfavorable advices have been received from Calcutta.

"Fine goods for the United States have attracted less attention, and some cases have been mentioned of buyers being overbought, attempts being made to cancel contracts. The conditions prevailing in the home trade have not been at all healthy, and owing to the unseasonable weather the retail and wholesale establishments have met with poor clearances in the light fancy materials.

"Although some of the reports from the American cotton belt may exaggerate the unsatisfactory position with regard to future supplies, the fact must be admitted that the crop has made a poor start. It is very important that the plants mature during the month of June, and according to several private firms the conditions are no better than on May 25, when the authorities compiled their figures for the official report. If a fairly large crop is to be grown, the conditions henceforward will have to be nearly perfect."

BANNER

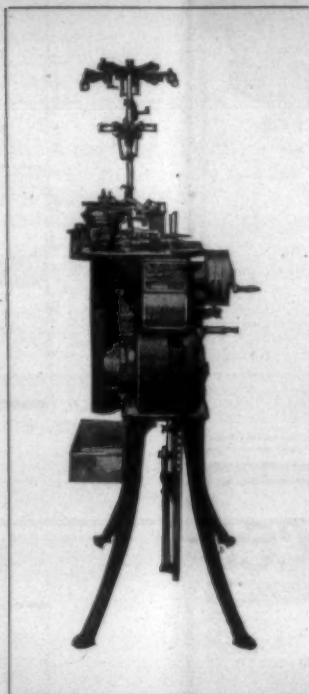
FULL AUTOMATIC

HOSIERY MACHINES

Speed
Simplicity



All
Sizes



Production
Quality



All
Gauges

We are now prepared to make prompt deliveries on two new models, the *Banner Spring Beard Needle* and the *Banner Split-Foot* machines, built in sizes 3 1-4" 3 1-2" and 3 3-4", either 48 or 54 gauge.

HEMPHILL COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

Colonial Trust Bldg.
Rooms 208-9-10

CHATTANOOGA OFFICE

James Building
Rooms 912-13

John W. Hepworth & Company

N. W. Cor. Lehigh Ave. and Mascher Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Makers of

Two-Thread Elastic Lock Stitch Looper

Also Attachments

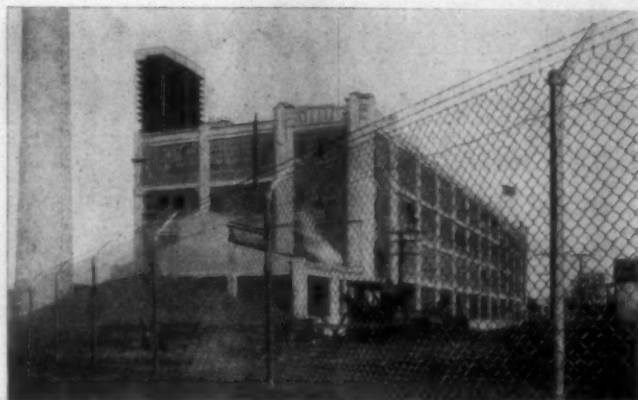
for changing our
single stitch
loopers into the
two-thread
loopers.



FIRM—BECAUSE THEY ARE ANCHORED

Anchor Post Fences

PERMANENT—BECAUSE THEY ARE GALVANIZED



High Protective Chain Link Fence with barbed wire topping.

Galvanized Throughout to Resist Rust

All parts of every Anchor Post Chain Link Fence (fabric, posts, anchors, etc.) are protected against rust by old-fashioned hot-dip-spelter galvanizing—the thickest galvanizing and best

protection that can be given to metal. Phone or write our nearest representative for complete information on this and other advantageous Anchor Post features.

Anchor Post Iron Works: 52 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Charlotte, N. C.: R. M. Lane, P. O. Box 1375
Greenville, S. C.: H. H. Orr, 315 Palmetto Bldg.
Savannah, Ga.: C. M. MacLean Co., 20 East Bay St.

Atlanta, Ga.: Beaulieu & Applewhite, Citizens Southern National Bank Bldg.
Birmingham, Ala.: C. S. Caldwell, 2011 3rd Ave.
Sales Agents in Other Cities.

Methods of Firing that Cause Waste

One morning the engineering expert notified us that he would give instructions in firing boilers. This announcement created considerable amusement in the little circle of boiler room employees, for we were all egotistic enough to believe that we knew the art of firing in all its details. One of our men had fired boilers all his life and it seemed absurd that anyone could tell him anything new about the work. But it so happened that this particular fireman was chosen by the expert as a model for illustrating his in-

like that shown in figure 1 was seen. Nothing unusual was noticed by us until the defects were pointed out. First, we were told to notice the smoke, all of which indicated incomplete combustion of the fuel, due to lack of sufficient air, an improper method of piling the coal. Various mechanical disorders in the grate bars. "You get a great waste of fuel," explained the expert. "When you pile your coal unevenly in the furnace." The irregular heaps of coal are indicated by A, B, and C in the fig-

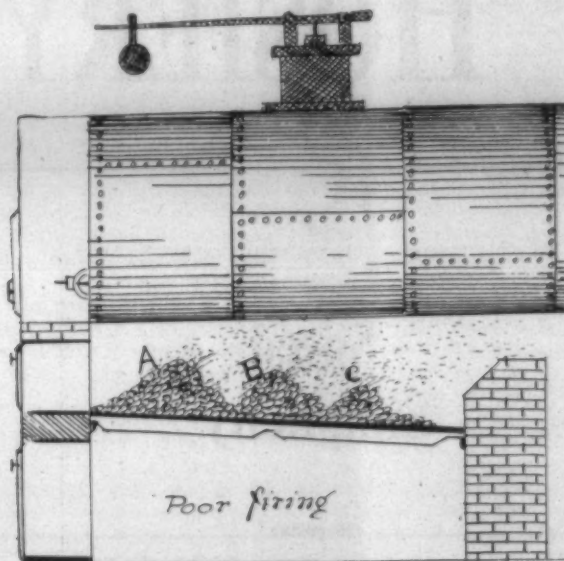


Fig 1

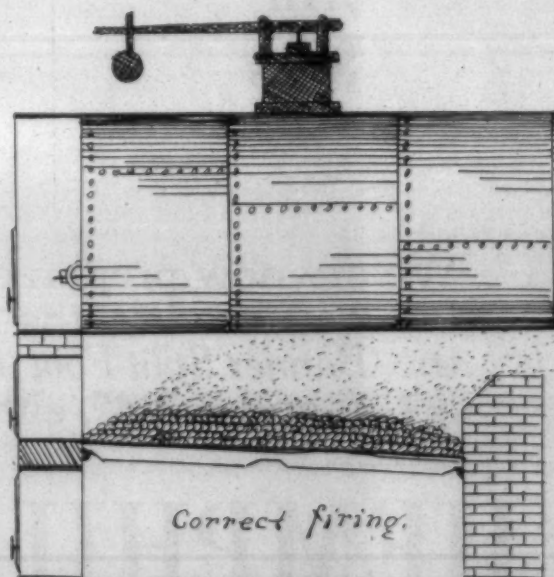


Fig 2

structions on firing. Therefore ure 1. These uneven piles interfere with the currents of air thru the furnace, we were told, and the draught loses its efficiency. Consequently the coal does not burn as freely as it would under more favorable circumstances. The fire was ordered drawn and a new start made by first covering the grate bars with a layer of coal from the bridge wall and extending over two-thirds of their length toward the furnace door. The open portion of the bars were then covered with the kindling wood and

lighted with shavings, although oily waste would do as well. The furnace door was then partly closed and the ash pit door entirely closed. The fuel in the back part of the furnace checks the draught of air penetrating the bars and interfering with the draught of the burning wood. The partly open furnace, gradually heating it and preparing it for ignition. After the fire was well under way, the furnace door was closed, the ash pit door opened and more coal thrown in as the fire would bear it. Gradually the fire was pushed back until the coal was ignited the full length of the bars. Then we were told to examine the fire and compare it with the fire we had seen started under the former conditions. The new fire presented a remarkably even appearance on top, as shown in figure 2, while there was a total absence of the blue flames, dark spots and smoke columns which prevailed in the former former fire.

Fire Must Not Be Hurried

But to start a fire right, then to force it would result in loss of heat energy and the economy in fuel sought for would be lost. In fact, the fireman in charge of the boiler proceeded almost immediately to hurry the fire by stoking it and giving it more draught.

This was objected to by the expert who explained that the fire must be allowed to come up without forcing. This end would be accomplished by throwing in small amount of coal at a time, instead of in considerable volume as had

been the custom. "Keep your fire level and of uniform thickness," said the efficiency engineer, "except at the bridge wall, along the sides and in the corners, where there should be slightly increased thickness of the fuel to prevent air leaking in and chilling the fire." We were using anthracite coal in two of our furnaces and obtained the best results with a thickness of about seven inches of the fuel on the bars. In the furnaces using bituminous coal we increased the thickness to about ten inches, and in the event of using coke a further increase in thickness to twelve inches was made.

In the furnace under consideration the fire was made with bituminous coal, and the lumps had been broken so that none were much over three inches in diameter. The fire burned with a remarkably bright flame very evenly over the entire grate, indicating a more complete combustion than had been obtained under the old way of firing. The superintendent was much pleased when he was shown how clearly the new fire burned. He was further elated when informed that under the new system of firing, no more coal would be burned than absolutely necessary to produce the amount of steam needed to keep the pressure uniform. Just how this promise was going to be carried out none of us could surmise. All of us had seen efficiency experts revolutionize methods of conducting the work in boiler and engine rooms many times

(Continued on Page 16)

Starch



—and these Stars have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

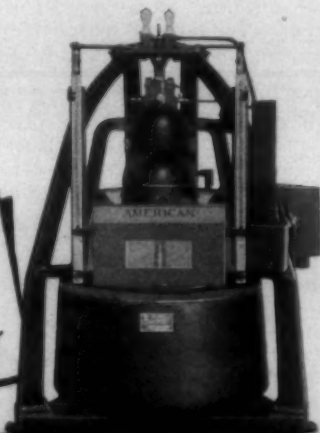
Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
New York

Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.

Starch

The "HUMATIC"
AMERICAN
Hydro-Extractor



Absolutely Automatic *positively safe*

the first new development in the centrifugal field for years. No bother with starting buttons, stopping buttons, brakes, or raising the cover. The HUMATIC does all this

automatically, and produces uniform extracting at reduced labor cost. There's more you'll want to know about the HUMATIC—write today for complete information.

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY
COMPANY

Specialty Department N., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Canadian Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

American Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd., London, England.

Automatic Safe!

D

RAW-IN only one
time and change to
any cloth when you
weave with

"DUPLIX"

Flat Steel Loom Harness

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

Southern Office

509 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

"Fair" is not Good Enough for You

Find Out How Sonneborn Warp Dressing Helps You to Get Better Weaving

There are many cotton mills today getting "fair" production that would get a great deal more if they heard the whole story of Sonneborn savings from one of our experts.

Amalol and Gluantine, the Sonneborn warp dressing preparations, are the results of years of study and research in our textile laboratories. These products are proving themselves a positive aid to the production of the highest quality weaving—helping to secure a uniform size regain. Daily performance in many prominent New England and Southern mills testifies to this.

There is a mill using Amalol and Gluantine in your vicinity. Write us for its name and the names of many other users of these products. Let one of our experts show you in your plant how scientific warp dressing will aid in getting quality weaving. No obligation. Write.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

116 Fifth Avenue

New York

Amalol—for cotton warp dressing—Gluantine

Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

NOT because we say so—but
because years of actual service have demonstrated the extreme durability of the—



and the substantial construction of all belts bearing the "BALTOBELT" trademark. Each lap is carefully inspected and the cementing is thoroughly tested before it leaves our plant.

Baltimore Belting Co.

Factory

Baltimore, Md

Southern Branch

Spartanburg S. C.

A full stock is carried at our Southern Branch
Write for Prices and Catalog.

Report Textile Buying Slower.

The monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board has the following to say of textile conditions:

"Although buying of textile products continues to be relatively slow throughout May and June, statistics of manufacturing activity indicated that total production was maintained at a high rate during May despite curtailment by some companies. Mills undoubtedly were working upon business previously received, as a few months ago many manufacturers reported sufficient orders booked to insure the continuation of operations until well into the summer. A number of mills, however, announced further curtailment of operation in June. Prices of many textile raw materials and products were weak throughout May and June, and steady declines occurred in some instances.

Cotton consumption during May totaled 620,965 bales, less than 3,000 bales below the record-breaking total for March. Although some New England plants reduced operations in May, consumption in that direction was greater than during April, as other mills increased production and furthermore the output of certain lines which were in particular demand was greater. Activity in the Southern States during May, as indicated both by consumption of raw cotton and by active spindles, exceeded all previous records. All districts, however, reported dullness in buying during May and June with a slight improvement in the Fall River piece goods market in the latter part of June. Reasons for this inactivity were largely seasonal but it has also been attributed to unfavorable weather and to the price disparity between old and new crop cotton.

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank reports that yarns have been practically neglected, particularly combed yarns. In the Atlanta district manufacturers reported declines during May in orders on hand for both goods and yarns and also a drop in shipments of goods but increases occurred in output. Cloth shipments and orders were likewise below those of last May.

Finishers of cotton fabrics reported decreases in business for the country as a whole during May. In fact, new orders received were 20 per cent below the April figure. Cotton goods prices, according to the Fairchild index number, declined rather steadily from early in April until the middle of June. More recently they have been fairly steady.

Buying activity in wool growing sections has subsided somewhat since the middle of May, partly because the greater part of the clip has been sold and partly because dealers were unwilling to pay the prices desired by the growers. According to the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, about 75 per cent of the wool clip had been sold by June 15 and at prices generally higher than any received since 1918 and 1919. As a result of dullness in the Eastern markets, some foreign wools have been offered at concessions in price and some have been re-exported. The demand for woolen and worsted products was seasonally light during May and June.

Production, however, continued at a high rate during the former noted in the percentage of spindle hours active. Manufacturers of suitings in the Philadelphia district reported some recent cancellations of orders and postponement of deliveries, together with curtailment of loom operations. Prices of both yarns and cloth have generally been firm.

Curtailment in activity in the silk market reported last month was reflected in statistics for May. Imports fell off slightly, but deliveries to American mills declined 36 per cent to 24,509 bales, the lowest figure since April, 1922. Stocks increased. The percentage of loom hours operating in the Paterson and North Hudson sections also declined during May and early June. They are still considerably more active, however, than they were a year ago. According to the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank the sale of broadsilks was curtailed because of high prices and because of unsteadiness in the raw silk market in the face of the approaching crop. Manufacturers of goods and throwsters in that district have reduced operations considerably.

Columbus Mills Pay Six Millions Yearly in Wages.

Columbus, Ga.—Six million dollars yearly is the payroll of Columbus textile industries, \$500,000 per month going to ten thousand operatives, it was announced by Paul McKinney, vice president of the Swift Manufacturing Co., in an address to the Civitan club Friday afternoon.

Textile interests of the Columbus district by pooling have arranged to take care of freights on incoming cotton, which makes a far more attractive local market of the raw product, much of which is shipped into this city, the local production being far from adequate to supply the big mills of the district.

Introduced as a guest of the club, Mr. McKinney traced the industry from its early history, saying that some twenty-five million dollars was invested, much of it in the south. The speaker told of the decided increase in textile mills of this section, pointing out that there were many advantages here over the New England sections, in addition to favorable labor conditions. He said there were 208 textile mills in Georgia, and that only two other states had as many plants.

Mr. McKinney said that only about eight per cent of labor in southern mills is foreign, as against some fifty per cent in the United States. This fact, in his opinion, placed the Southern mills at a decided advantage.

In this connection the speaker voiced his approval of the restricted immigration plan as a means of barring undesirables. With the coming of this element from Europe, comes trouble, he said. "We of the south don't want it either," he continued. "We had best grow slow."

The Bibb mills plant here was re-

ferred to as a ten million dollar concern, the largest under one roof in the world, and the speaker told briefly of its tremendous output and heavy consumption of cotton. He also told of operations of the Columbus Manufacturing Co., the Mammoth Eagle and Phenix mills, the giant plant of the Meritas mills here and others, explaining just what each made in the shape of a finished product.

Much more cotton is used today than ever before in the history of the country, Mr. McKinney pointed out, there being so many more uses for its products. He said the seventeen or eighteen million bales promised were entirely inadequate to supply the world's needs.

The textile mills—ten in number—are Columbus' greatest industry, the city thriving on its big weekly payrolls, which have more than doubled in the last few years.

Textile School Growing.

During the past year the Textile department of the State College, which is the Textile School of North Carolina, has had a larger registration than in any previous year, and a larger graduating class.

To keep pace with the development of the textile industry in the state and in the South \$70,000 has been appropriated for an addition to the present textile building and \$35,000 for additional equipment. This will place the textile school of North Carolina in the front rank and make it one of the best

equipped schools in the country for instruction in cotton manufacturing.

During the past year several donations have been made to the Textile School, the most important being two complete humidifying systems, one by Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C., for the carding and spinning room, and one by the Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for the weave room. The Whittin Machine Works also donated an eight head comb of the latest type.

Ford Not Seeking Langley Mills

The Langley cotton mills, Langley, S. C., have been offered for sale and several interests have requested inventories with the view of bidding for the property, W. C. Langley, New York stock broker and owner of the mills, said.

He declined to disclose the names of the persons negotiating for the property other than that one offer had received no direct offer from Henry Ford, as reported at Langley.

Hesslein & Co., to Sell Williamson Mill's Output.

Hesslein & Company, Inc., has been appointed the selling agents for the Williamson Mills Co., of Charleston, S. C., which mill was formerly known as the Royal Mills.

A short time ago F. L. Williamson and associates, of Burlington, N. C., bought the Royal Mills and are making extensive improvements to increase the output of the plant and change it over to other goods.



Mayview Manor and Cottages

"In The Heart of America's Alps"

OPEN JUNE 8TH TO OCTOBER 1ST

The Highest Point on the Blowing Rock Plateau

At 4,500 elevation Mayview Manor commands sweeping panoramic views of Grandfather Mountain, Mount Mitchell, Table Rock, Hawk's Bills, Clingman's Dome and the beautiful John's River Valley. The scenery is unsurpassed in America.

Azalea, Laurel and Rhododendron

Will be in bloom during the first month of the 1923 season which will insure an added interest and beauty to guests who arrive early in the season.

Amusements

Golf, Tennis, Riding, Motoring, Tramping, Trout Fishing, Swimming, Dancing.

Resident physician. Dietitian. Telephone in each room. Cuisine unexcelled. 1923 season under management of John J. Fitzgerald, of the Pinehurst organization

For Further Information Address
Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Rates, \$42.00 and up per week, American Plan


PULLEYS HANGERS




The WOOD Line
SONS CO.

CLUTCHES

FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS



Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

THE WOOD LINE

of Power Transmission Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
Greenville, S. C.

COUPLINGS


POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY


Methods of Firing that Cause Waste

(Continued from Page 13)

before. We knew that often the methods of economy introduced by the experts were never lived up to. That with the departure of the expert the gang usually fell back into its former methods of work. The instruction received would be forgotten, or other matters would come up to change the policy and the economy hoped for would not materialize.

But the conditions were exceptional in our plant. I remember that for a long time after the expert had gone, his instructions relative to firing of boilers were observed and fuel was economized. I also remember that his instructions concerning raking out the ash-pits more frequently were obeyed. Often the air-spaces between the bars got clogged with clinkers and were allowed to continue that way for considerable time, thereby causing waste of fuel. Some of our men used to stir their fires so much that the small pieces of coal often dropped through the bars before burning and were lost. In fact, the expert took us out to our ash-pile one day and after raking over the heap a few minutes shows us many pieces of coal that had not been burned. He showed us grate bars choked with clinkers and dirt. Some of us had made a practice of letting our fires burn for fifteen hours without cleaning. If a good grade of coal is used, a fire may run for twelve or fourteen hours without much

cleaning. But our coal was not was caused by not cleaning oftener.

We had been very free to wet the coal with a handy hose in our furnace room until it was explained that wetting coal just before throwing it into the fire not only caused a waste of heat, but tended to produce corrosion.

Nor had we any regular time for cleaning out the boilers, the flues and furnaces. Not infrequently these parts were overlooked until something happened, with the result that there was a constant loss of heat and waste of costly fuel. A specified time was not set for work of this character. We had exposed our fuel to rain and sunshine, not realizing that exposure to the elements has a detrimental effect on coal. Shelters were built to protect the fuel and we got better service from it as its chemical and physical properties were not disintegrated by the action of water or the hot rays of the sun.

We undertook to be more careful at night, particularly if a fire had to be banked. One one occasion a fireman had closed the damper of his furnace and banked the fires. Gas collected in the flues and a blaze started up in the fire and an explosion took place that ruined half of the flues. Of course, the safest way is to draw the fires at night and rekindle them early the next morning. But sometimes this cannot be done and banking is resorted to. In such a case, make sure that the damper is open, so that gases can escape.

Knit Underwear Week Is Planned

Plans for inauguration of a national knit underwear week to be held during the second week of October were announced by Byron G. Moon, of Byron G. Moon Company, Troy, N. Y., special advertising representative of the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers Association of America.

During and prior to that week, Mr. Moon explained, the manufacturers will advertise extensively in national and trade publications reaching all branches of the industry and the consuming public. Special advertising matter will be prepared for general newspapers, national magazines, trade papers and magazines, medical journals and school publications, and the manufacturers will co-operate with the dealers in every possible manner to make the week a success. National knit underwear week will take the form of a national exposition of the advantages of knit underwear and dealers will devise advertising and display methods best calculated to educate the public to greater use of knit underwear in all seasons.

Another plan at present in progress is the naming of various styles of knit underwear with distinctive nomenclature that will distinguish all types of garments immediately in the mind of the buyer and seller alike, regardless of individual trade mark names. As an instance of what can be done in this way there is the description "athletic" as applied to cut and sewed woven underwear. "Athletic underwear" conveys at once an accurate impression of the garment specified and the knitters plan to identify all of the different types of knitted underwear in a similar specific manner.

For the purpose of proposing, considering and selecting these names a style committee will be appointed immediately following the meeting of manufacturers to be held at the Hotel Woodstock here this afternoon, Mr. Moon said. The primary purpose of this meeting, as announced, is to consider the outlook for opening new lines of flat and ribbed underwear for spring, 1924, and the appointment of the style committee will be expedited then as the manufacturers will be in a position to discuss this important detail at length.

The Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America have formally adopted the trade mark mentioned in these columns recently which has been under consideration for some time, Mr. Moon stated. This trade mark, which will be widely circulated, on merchandise, on boxes, letterheads, bills, display material and in all advertising copy, shows a swath of knit goods, circular, with the slogan "Wear Knit Underwear," the word knit being superimposed on the fabric. Use of the mark is restricted to contributing manufacturers or their agents.

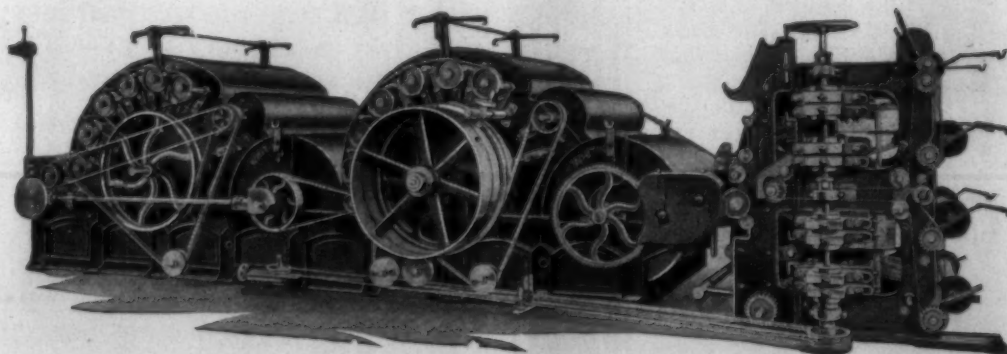
More than \$75,000 has already been subscribed to the industry's advertising fund, and more manufacturers are steadily joining the association.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of Complete Condenser Plants for Wool and Cotton Waste Yarns



Intermediate and Finisher Cards with Four-Bank Condenser

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.

"BRETON" MINEROL "F"



For
Cotton
Yarns

"It develops fully the color"

BORNE, SCRYMSER Co.

Established 1874

17 Battery Place, NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

Specified by leading construction engineers



One of the leading construction engineers in the country in specifying the sub-flooring for a huge cotton mill, insisted that it come up to the standard of Creo-Pine Sub-Flooring—produced by the Southern Wood Preserving Company.

Engineers are generally recognizing the fact that Creo-Pine is the *standard* sub-flooring. Many mill owners are insisting upon it in new construction programs.

Write For Full Details Today

Creo-pine

Sub-flooring

Southern Wood Preserving Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Creosoting and Creo-pine Products



When Chicago was Twenty-nine years old

*our service to the
Textile Industry was
inaugurated.*

A steady growth since
that time is a result
of having kept the
customer's interests
constantly in mind.

STARCH AND DEXTRINE

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

CHICAGO OFFICES & FACTORY:
2841 SO. ASHLAND AVE.

SOUTHERN OFFICE:
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE TROY

QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1866.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
JACK W. COCHRAN.....Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923.

Lest They Forget.

The Charlotte Labor Herald has a story last week in large headlines and we quote from that story the following extracts:

"No more disgraceful scene was ever enacted in the state of North Carolina than that staged at Thursday night, when organizers for the United Textile Workers of America appeared there to speak.

"About 25 boys armed themselves with tin cans, tin pans and other noise making devices, and when the organizers endeavored to speak their voices were drowned by the din and racket.

"The little boys, having been coached by the 2x4 bosses and boot lickers, made many "cute" remarks to the organizers, among them being statements about the workers supporting the organizers.

"The potential criminals among the band of boys are also the product of that same cotton mill system, and some day, in some way or other, those responsible for such conduct among the boys of today will have to pay the penalty."

While the Labor Herald is using such strong language about small boys breaking up the organizers' meeting, we wish to refresh their memory relative to a certain affair at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., on the morning of August 13th, 1924, and we leave it to our readers to decide which scene was the more disgraceful.

The following are extracts from the statement of a man who was present on that morning:

"When we arrived at the Locke mill at 6 o'clock, a crowd of about two or three hundred men and women were there. They were excited and mad and all were talking, determined on not letting the people go to work. They said they realized

where they were wrong in not preventing the start of the mill on the previous mornings, and all were agreeing to meet the workers before they got to the mill and make them turn and go back home.

"By the time for the majority of the workers to arrive at the mill approximately four or five hundred people were on hand. The crowd seemed more excited than ever, and as a few of the non-union workers were approached and forced to return home, the crowd gained more confidence, and said they would fight to a finish before they could be stopped in their efforts to prevent the workers from getting into the mill.

"Policeman Smith attempted to help a man named Jacobs to get to work, and the people got hold of him and rained blows upon him. He jerked loose, and left the crowd, whereupon the crowd continued on Jacobs.

"Bob Farragot, who went to work on Saturday morning, was stopped by a crowd when he came out at noon, and in the trouble that followed, he hit a woman and knocked her down. After a good deal of scuffling and fighting, he got away from the crowd and ran away. The crowd did not follow him.

"The strikers also had some trouble with Mr. Truell, a non-union man. He is supposed to have drawn a pistol on them, and they left him alone.

Mary Kelleher and Harry Etaugh, neither of whom have done much work since coming to the United States, are working hard to get the cotton mill operatives to pay enough dues to afford them a good and easy living and it riled them when small boys broke up their meeting, but as representatives of an organization that has the blood of many innocent people upon their hands, it is not for them to pass judgment upon disgraceful scenes.

Mecklenburg Mills Operatives Will Get Their Wages.

If we tried to answer all the deliberate and wilfully false statements in the Charlotte Labor Herald we would have to double the size of our editorial page each week.

Their object is to arouse the passions of the operatives against the mills and to create such bitterness that the operatives will join the unions and pay dues.

In their issue of last week they try to create the impression that the operatives of the Mecklenburg Mills will lose the two weeks wages that were due them when the mills went into the hands of a receiver and closed down.

There was over a half million dollars lost through the failure of the Mecklenburg Mills. Cotton men, supply men, sizing men and many others lost large sums and most of them will never get but a small portion of the amount that is due them.

The operatives will get their pay in full as soon as there is any money with which to pay them, because the North Carolina law rightfully gives them a laborer's lien which comes ahead of everything except taxes.

The Labor Herald tries to compare the present situation with the twelve weeks strike in 1920 but the situation is entirely different.

At that time the operative had paid dues which according to one of their leaders amounted to \$250,000.

They had paid the dues under an agreement that they were to receive \$6 per week whenever they struck but the McMahon gang kept the \$250,000 and no \$6 per week was paid.

It was a similar situation to a man paying accident insurance for several years and then failing to get the insurance when he had an accident.

The only money the operatives received when they were on the three months strike was charity collected largely from other cotton mill operatives. The McMahon gang kept all they had collected as dues.

After the strike closed September 1st, Mary Kelleher was reported to be going through Pennsylvania collecting money for relief of the strikers at Charlotte.

What became of the money she collected? We have asked that question many times but although they write many columns upon other subjects, never a word of reply has come in answer.

The operatives of the Mecklenburg Mills will get their wages but the \$6 per week honestly due those who went out in the 1920 strike will never be paid.

We want it understood that we are not defending the management of the Mecklenburg Mills, in fact, we doubt if the Labor Herald would condemn them as much as we do. We would criticize no man for an honest failure but when the cover is removed from the Mecklenburg Mills failure an awful stench will arise.

David Clark of Charlotte and S. O. Rush of Washington, D. C., have acquired the entire capital stock of the Washburn Press, Inc., a well established printing establishment of Charlotte. Mr. Clark purchased the majority of the stock.

The Washburn Press, Inc., has for a number of years printed the Southern Textile Bulletin and Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills and also does a large job printing business.

Mr. Rush will resign his position as manager of the Transportation Printing Company of Washington, D. C., to become manager of the Washburn Press, Inc., and it is probable that the plant will be greatly enlarged.

They expect to specialize on cotton mill printing, including report blanks.

More Bearitorials

The young man who writes the Philadelphia yarn market reports (?) for the Daily News-Record is at his old game of trying to help the speculators and buyers to hold down prices.

The following is a typical paragraph in one of his recent reports.

"The factor in question says a buying movement lasting six weeks to two months would probably be required to absorb all the stock yarns now on hand in the South. An aggregate stock of this volume, as he asserts, would not be regarded as unduly large under normal conditions, but the fact that yarn prices remain far above normal must be given consideration. The opinion is expressed that curtailment among sale yarn spinners should have started sooner. It is also stated that even now it is probable that Southern sale yarns are being produced faster than consumers' stocks are being used up.

The yarn mills were able to liquidate practically all of their yarn stock during the buying movement from October to April, and as very few of them ran out of orders until June, there has been little occasion to make up stock yarns and the mills began to curtail heavily as soon as they ran out of orders.

There are some stocks of yarn, of course, but we do not believe they are much above normal and they certainly are far below those of last June, in fact, we do not believe that the yarn mills have one-fifth the stock they held at this time last year.

If buyers can be made to believe that the mills hold large stocks of yarn they will stay out of the market, and that was apparently the inspiration of the above mentioned paragraph.

Personal News

B. C. Roberts has resigned as overseer carding at the Social Circle, Ga., Mills.

W. H. Snow has resigned at overseer spinning at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Robt. Clayton resigned as overseer weaving at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Frank Etcher has resigned as overseer of tire cord weaving at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Thorne Clark, who has been treasurer of the Anderson Mills, Lincoln, N. C., has been elected president of the company.

G. A. Franklin, superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Co., has been on a business trip to New York and other points East.

C. L. Becknell, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Vivian Cotton Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

Robert E. McDonald, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

C. W. Pettit has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., to become superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.

A. G. Pittman has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Pomona Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., to become overseer of carding and combing at the Peck Manufacturing Company, Warrenton, N. C.

Clark Family Reunion.

The children of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court held a reunion last week while he was visiting a daughter at Morganton, N. C. Those present were David Clark, Charlotte, N. C., editor of Southern Textile Bulletin; W. A. Graham Clark, Washington, D. C., Textile Expert of Tariff Commission; Walter Clark, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., attorney at law; Jno. W. Clark, Franklinville, N. C., president Randolph Mills, Inc.; Thorne Clark, Lincoln, N. C., president and treasurer Anderson Mills, Inc.; Mrs. J. Ernest Erwin, Morganton, N. C. (Mr. Erwin treasurer of Alpine Mills), and Mrs. Rev. John Allen McLean, Greenwood, S. C.

Amazon Mill Entertains Overseers

Saturday night, July 7, in the private dining room of the Sheraton Hotel, High Point, N. C., the Amazon Cotton Mills, of Thomasville, N. C., entertained its overseers, second hands, section men and office

force at an elaborate banquet. For a number of years now the local mill has made it a practice to thus entertain its staff semi-annually, once during the Christmas season and again during the summer. The affairs are strictly informal, and are rather business in character.

There are usually invited guests, men who know the textile business, and these are always called on for talks. Guests present at the banquet just held were G. R. Hooper, superintendent of the Jewel Cotton Mill, Thomasville, John W. Kaneer, of High Point, and Mr. Ashton, of the Whittin Machine Works. Each made an interesting and helpful talk.

O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent of the Amazon Mill, acted as toastmaster, and saw to it that something was on deck throughout the meal. The singing of a number of old, familiar songs, ably lead by L. W. Hansell, added much to the enjoyment of those present and delightful music was furnished by the hotel orchestra. Covers were laid for twenty.

Silk Men Meet.

The Carolinas organization of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills of Indianapolis, Ind., held their summer convention in the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce Thursday. About seventy-five representatives attended the meeting. The Real Silk Hosiery Mills Company is reputed to be the largest manufacturers of silk hosiery exclusively. The company has more than 225 offices in the principal cities throughout the country.

Many Mill Additions Underway.

Greenville, S. C.—The productive power of a number of South Carolina mills as well as other Southern plants, will in the near future be largely increased by the completion of extensive additions to their plants, it is shown by the records of J. E. Serrine & Co., who have been retained as engineers.

Work on the large twister building at Dunean Mill, which was begun some time ago, is now about completed and within the next few months all machinery will have been installed. The ground on which a large addition to the weave shed is to be erected has been broken and work on the actual building will begin shortly. When these additions are complete the capacity of the mill will be increased by about one-third. Two hundred and fifty new mill operatives' houses are being built in the village by W. M. Welch, Greenwood contractor. Many of these houses have been completed and painted white. The village cost of the additions of the mill, including all additions and the houses, is estimated at \$1,115,000. The total

The general contract was let to Fike-Carter Company.

With the building completed, machinery is now being installed in the New Hampshire Spinning Company's mill and that plant will be ready for operation within the near future. The new mill is under the same management as the Hawthorne Spinning Company at Clover.

Fine combed yarns, made from long staple cotton, will be the product of the new plant. The processes will include winding, doubling and other modern methods. About 20,000 spinning and 10,000 twister spindles are to be installed.

Machinery is now being installed in the new Dover mills, the two-story reinforced concrete building having been completed. The products of this mill will be print cloths and shirting. Besides the main building the plant will have a cotton warehouse and opening building of standard warehouse construction. The boiler room is to be made of brick.

The Kilby Cotton Mill and Shirt Factory at Kilby, Ala., has been completed, machinery installed, and

is now in full operation. The plant is being operated entirely by inmates of the Alabama State Prison. The actual building is of reinforced concrete and contains 10,000 spindles. The product of the factory is shirts made from fine yarn chambrays. The entire process of the manufacture of shirts is represented by the machinery in the mill. From the raw cotton to the finished shirt is the accomplishment of the convict operatives.

German Spinneries Well Occupied

The flax spinning mills in the Bielefeld Districts of Germany are well occupied, as they are called on to supply large quantities of yarns which formerly came from Belgium. Vice Consul V. T. Steger, Dresden, in a report to the Department of Commerce states that the greatest difficulties of the spinning industry are the lack of capital and securing sufficient raw materials. Russia and the Baltic States are at present rather uncertain sources of

CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK) CARD BANDS

BEST BY TEST

Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands

When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL

Box 44

Charlotte, N. C.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Announces

REDUCED ROUND TRIP RATES

To

Atlantic City, N. J. and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Good for 18 days including date of sale.

Reduced fares now in effect to Summer Resorts in North Carolina and Virginia.

For detailed information apply to Ticket Agent or address

E. W. Long, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. McMorris, Gen. Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Landrum, S. C.—R. L. Lee & Co. have made an addition of 16 damask looms.

Dillon, S. C.—The Dillon Mills are installing additional twister equipment.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—The Elk Cotton Mills are erecting a new addition to contain 4,000 producing spindles.

Corsicana, Tex.—The Corsicana Mills have let contract to J. E. Whiteselle Lumber Company for building 24 new houses.

Scottsboro, Ala.—Construction of the Scottsboro Knitting Mill is under way and it is expected that the mill will be in operation by September 1st.

Bladenboro, N. C.—The H. and B. American Machine Company will furnish the entire new equipment for the addition to the Bladenboro Cotton Mills.

McKinney, Tex.—It is reported that the McKinney Mills will build an addition that will double their present capacity. They now have 11,072 spindles and 392 looms.

YOU PAY TOO MUCH

You willingly pay a premium to protect your mill from the danger of fire, but the danger from slippery floors is largely left to chance or—an occasional warning.

Why not insure your floors against expensive accidents—just as hundreds of others are doing—clean, sanitary and perfectly safe by cleaning your floors with

WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

thus eliminating the danger of accident and its attendant cost.

So large a surface can be made by the use of so small a quantity of this efficient cleaner that its cost is negligible.

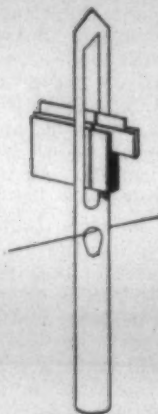
Ask your supply man.

THIS TRADE MARK



IN EVERY PACKAGE

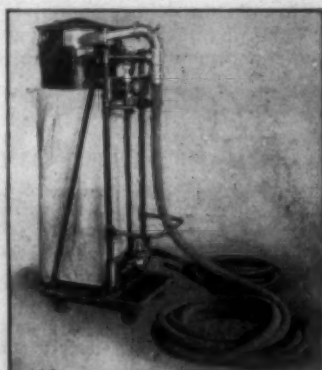
The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan



Keeping At it:

Growing—Expanding;
Serving new customers;
Holding old friends;
Meeting new conditions;
Solving new problems;
Producing better results.

K-A Electric Warp Stop
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.



(Patented)
R. P. SWEENEY
Manufacturer
406 News Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

THE Sweeny PNEU-WAY Cleaner

Rapidly Cleans Machinery,
Floors, Walls, Etc., of Lint and
Dust by Air Suction

Uses compressed air to create
the suction.

For Textile Mills and Other
Industrial Plants

Ask for Prices on:
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors,
Air Hoists and Air Tools of all kinds,
Compressed Air Hose, Vacuum Hose,
Quick Connecting Hose Couplings,
Centrifugal Pumps.

Catalogues on Request

For Sale

1—250-ton Logeman Hydraulic Cloth Bal-
ing Press. Excellent condition. At-
tractive price for immediate acceptance.

Southern Textile Machinery Company

Greenville, S. C.

Member American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village
Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions
and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading
and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape
Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Gaffney, S. C.—The Cherokee Weaving Mill has been moved to Laurens, S. C., where it will be the Palmetto Manufacturing Company.

Chicamauga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery Company has just awarded The Bahnson Company contract for the humidification of their plant at Chicamauga, Ga.

Roxboro.—The Roxboro Cotton Mills have just awarded The Bahnson Company humidification contract for the Finishing Department of their new addition.

Albany, Ala.—The Cooper - Wells Company, of St. Louis, which has a branch plant here, is planning to erect another mill here.

Englewood, Tenn.—The Englewood Manufacturing Company are erecting a 100x40 foot addition and will install a number of new knitting machines.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Los Angeles Cotton Mills will soon start construction of the first 10,000 spindle unit of the mills they will build here. The mill will manufacture sheetings, and will operate a bleachery. Construction, which will be of the Spanish Mission type, is in charge of M. H. Merrill & Co., Boston, Mass.

Blacksburg, S. C.—Promoters of the proposed new mill that was planned to be built at Kings Creek, in York county, have merged their interests with the Cash Manufacturing Company, which is constructing a mill here. A. W. Love will be president of the combined companies and E. R. Cash will be superintendent.

Kilby, Ala.—The Kilby Cotton mill and shirt factory, built by the State of Alabama and located in the State prison at Kilby, were recently put into operation.

The mill, designed by J. E. Sirrine & Company, engineers, is of reinforced concrete and daylight construction.

The machinery equipment of 10,000 spindles is of latest type and is electrically driven with purchased power.

The product of the mill, fine yarn chambrays, is made into shirts. The shirt factory equipment of cutters, sewing machines, etc., is also electrically driven. Convict labor is employed in the mill.

Reidsville, N. C.—Wm. L. Pannill, vice-president of the Cartex Company, left Monday for Boston, where he will confer with William H. and Horace Carter in regard to enlarging the Reidsville plant. A month ago the company started operating its plant here, manufacturing the world-renowned Carter's knit underwear, and so successfully has the baby industry been piloted

that Mr. Pannill feels the plant should be doubled and the building enlarged immediately, and he will make such recommendations to the Carter brothers.

Although the Cartex Manufacturing Company is a North Carolina corporation and was organized in this city, it has some New England capital, for the Carters, of Needham Heights, Mass., are financially interested in the concern, and the Carter Company, of Boston, practically handle the entire output of the local plant. The plant now has a daily capacity of 125 dozen suits of underwear, but Mr. Pannill reported that the demands already are double the output.

Philippine Textile Market Continues Weak.

The Philippine textile market remains very weak. Chinese jobbers continue to believe that American prices will not be maintained, and they will not indent or buy from importers' stocks except in cases of imperative need. The retail trade is very quiet. Banks are discouraging speculative purchases. Jobbers are occasionally selling below market prices to meet current obligations, but the general tendency among importers and buyers is to hold prices steady.

Stocks is practically all lines are ample, due to the slow movement and arrival of previously placed indents. Buying is restricted largely to inferior qualities. The market has not yet responded as usual to the rainy-season demand, which

started on June 15, for colored piece goods, khakis, chambrays, denims and heavy greys.

Grey goods stocks are plentiful. Such business as is being done in Japanese and Chinese goods, the prices of which are continuing below the American level. Grey cloth importers' stocks, 36 inches wide, 48 square, 40 yards to the piece and 3 yards to the pound, is selling at 13.35 to 14 pesos (1 peso equals approximately 50 cents), according to the financial position of the seller.

Bleached stocks are ample but are moving very slowly. Japanese and Manchester white goods continue to Bleached goods, 36 in, 68x72, 4.75 yadr, 36 yards to the piece, from importers' stocks, are quoted at 11.50 pesos.

Grey-drill stocks are normal, but little buying interest is manifest. Japanese grey drills of inferior con-

struction are still entering the market. Bleached drill stocks are sufficient, but the supply of American drills is rather short. Jobbers are buying from hand to mouth, but established Manchester brands are maintaining a small turnover.

Colored drill stocks remain unchanged. As reported in May American stocks are moderate, Chinese low, and there are no English drills on the market.

Warp-sateen stocks are rather limited and a slight interest continues to be shown, but prices are discouraging indenting. Wigan stocks are sufficient. Stocks of denims are small, with Japanese denims on the market in limited quantities.

Chambray stocks are normal but the Chinese are refusing to buy or indent. Chinese and Japanese chambrays are entering the market in lower counts and are selling at

4 centavos (\$0.02) under the quotation for the lowest American count. —Commerce Report.

Edward Farnham Greene and Associates Seek Victor-Monaghan Mills.

While it has been impossible to secure any confirmation from the office of A. M. Law, Spartanburg, or W. J. Thacksston, of Greenville, letters sent out by T. M. Marchant, now president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills Co., contain the statement that the parties making the bid for the control of the Victor-Monaghan Co., is a syndicate of New England business men headed by Edwin Farnham Greene, of Boston.

It is further stated that a bid of 148 net to the stockholders has been made by Mr. Greene, provided of course 51 per cent of the stock is obtained at this price.

The general impression in this section is that this is a good price for this property, and will be generally accepted by the stockholders, many of whom have already indicated their desire to see the deal go through on this basis.

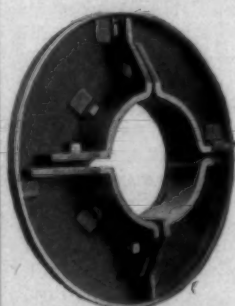
Mr. Greene and his associates are already interested in some large enterprises in the South, including Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C., and Winnsboro Mills at Winnsboro, S. C., besides large properties at LaGrange and Hogansville, Ga. The also have under construction in Spartanburg county a \$5,000,000 cotton mill and bleachery.

Eastern Spinners Running on Combed Yarn Reorders

New Bedford, July 9.—Frederick B. Macy & Co., say in their weekly yarn letter: "The broken week and the fact that many mills, both yarn producers and yarn consumers, took advantage of the excuse to close down for the whole week, made business rather dull in cotton yarn trading circles, but despite this fact the week produced considerable interest in prices.

"The decline in cotton futures, of course, enabled buyers to exert considerable pressure on yarn values and often required an astonishingly low quotation to actually close any real business. Some, apparently, were anxious enough to sell to make them willing to accept almost any bid and the gossip of the market centered around the various cut prices. The current quotations were not very much different than a week ago. Southern yarns, especially, were being shaded by two to five cents a pound, or even more.

Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation



"Split" Adjustable Beam Head
Patent Pending

All Steel

LOOM BEAM HEADS
SECTION BEAM HEADS
ADJUSTABLE BEAM HEADS
(SPLIT AND SOLID)
NARROW FABRIC BEAMS
BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND
NON ELASTIC WEB
BEAMS FOR SILK RIBBON
"NEW PROCESS" DROP WIRES
JACK SPOOLS

Attleboro, Mass.

Sou. Office: 201 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.

Manufacturers and Distributors

of
Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and finishing purposes.

SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING CO.

50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.
Griffin, Ga. Greenville, S. C. Charlotte, N. C.

HESSLEIN & CO., Inc.

57 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK

Selling Agents
Representing Leading

COTTON MILLS

FABRICS FOR THE JOBBING, EXPORT
AND CUTTING-UP TRADES.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydner Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co

P. D. JOHNSON, Ga., Ala., and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Southern Agent: Cameron

MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

KLIPSTEIN

From Raw Stock to Finished Fabric

CHEMICAL INFLUENCES prevail through each successive stage of Textile Manufacture.

Varied, and but slightly less important, are the pre-loom treatments of Cotton and Wool which lead up to the phases of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing—fixing the final stamp of market value—salability.

More than a half-century given to the concentration of our facilities enables us to fulfill every textile requirement of a chemical nature, while the support of a corps of specialists affords the benefit of scientific application.

We Are Headquarters For
Prussiates Paranitriline
Potato Flour Caustic Potash
Dextrine Bichromates
Beta Naphthol Formic Acid

SIZING—SOFTENERS—FINISHERS
Turkey Red Oil
Sulphonated Oils
Chrome Chloride

Dyestuffs and Colors of All Kinds

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

644-52 Greenwich St.
NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES

Boston Philadelphia
Chicago
Providence, R. I.
Charlotte, N. C.

Will Manufacture Loom Harness.

Greenville, S. C.—A plant for the manufacture of cord loom harness will be established here by F. J. Cogswell, and will be operated under the supervision of the Carolina Supply Company. The new company was incorporated as the Palmetto Loom Harness and Reed Works and has already secured a building. Machinery has been ordered from England.

The cord loom harness is used in the manufacture of cotton goods of coarser grade, while the machinery of finer grades of cotton goods such as that manufactured by the Judson Mills here, use the steel heddles instead, it is explained. With all three plants in operation here, Greenville will be able to put out a large supply of this needed accessory. The demand for heddles and loom harness here is increasing rapidly,

as the cotton mills move South, it is pointed out.

At some future time and as soon as possible, Mr. Cogswell explained that it is expected the Palmetto works will also manufacture reeds, another accessory for textile machinery, but this will not be attempted at once.

Increased Imports of Woolen Goods into Finland.

Imports of wool goods into Finland have increased greatly this year, the amount imported during the first four months of 1923 being four times as great as the importations during the corresponding period of 1922. This is due principally to the improvement in the value of the Finnish mark, which has facilitated importation. England and Germany are the principal sources of the imports, according to Consul L. A. Davis, Helsingfors.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

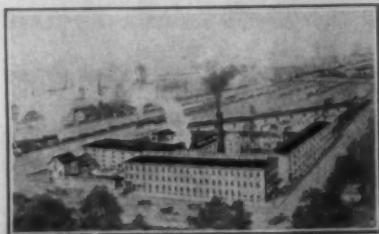
FOLLOW A LEADER

Twenty-five years of shop practice on CARDS, winding LICKER-INS, and clothing FLATS.

Winding Licker-ins a specialty. My references are my customers. Write for particulars.

J. D. Hollingsworth

Box 69, GREENVILLE, S. C.



DAVID M. BROWN
President

GEORGE G. BROWN
Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

**Save in freight by using
W I L T S
Veneer Packing Cases**

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

**COMPLETE DYEHOUSE
EQUIPMENT**

Special Machinery For
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
Machine Co.
Bethayres, Pa.

Wanted: One A-1 Barber-Colman warp drawing-in machine operator on pattern work. Nothing but first class operator wanted. Apply to J. W. Fernander, Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Meridian, Miss.

Roller Coverer

Want position as roller coverer or helper. Six years experience and can give good references if required. Address Roll Coverer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



TOUGH Is The Word

We could make a mill truck that would never wear out. It would be no cinch to push about and it would certainly make an awful racket when it rumbled by.

But you can err on the side of economy.

We built the Laminar as the happy medium. It is made of Vul-Cot fibre—feather weight, "a pipe to push," as a mill friend of ours puts it—yet so husky so downright tough that it will stand the gaff of mill usage for years and years.

Laminar Mill Trucks and roving cans come in varying shapes and sizes. We have them for every job in your plant and they are exceptionally reasonable in price.

Drop us a line and we will gladly send you full particulars and price list.

**National
Vulcanized Fibre Co.**
Wilmington, Del.

Machinist and Engineer

Wanted experienced machinist and engineer, also overseer necessary. Address Kingsville Cotton Mill Co., Kingsville, Texas.

WANTED: Two loom fixers on

C. & K. Box and Dobby looms. Good wages. Apply to Chas. Foster, Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

Wanted.

1 section warper for 26x54 inch beams, 450 ends, 4x6 spools. Send full description and best price to Drawer H, Graham, N. C.

For Sale

10 Three section Gordon ply cleaning machines, 45 inches wide. Complete with Bramwell feeders. In operation. MAGINNIS COTTON MILLS, New Orleans, La.

**Western
North Carolina**

"The Land of the Sky"

**MICHIGAN,
WISCONSIN,
MINNESOTA,
COLORADO,
UTAH,
CALIFORNIA,
CANADA,
NEW ENGLAND,**

AND

Seashore Resorts

**GREATLY REDUCED
SUMMER FARES**

Now In Effect

via

**Southern Railway
System**

From JACKSONVILLE

**SEND FOR FREE
BOOKLET**

Convenient Schedules
Attractive Service

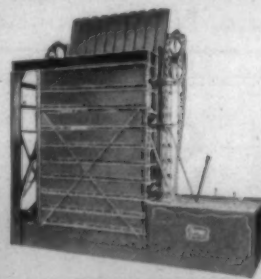
Inquire

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent
Southern Railway System
Charlotte, N. C.

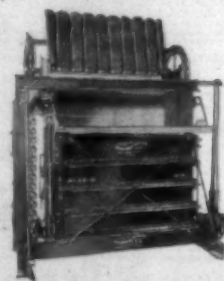


**Largest Line in U. S.
BALERS**



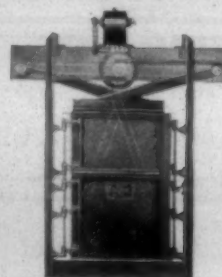
Electric Power
Waste Press

There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



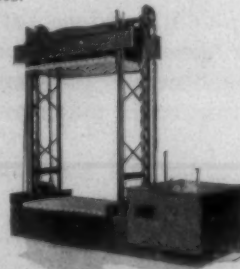
Hand Power
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power
Cloth Press

Write Economy Baler Co., Dept. S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ask for new catalog.



**Textile Mill Floors
Scrubbing Powder**

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansing, Deodorizing, Scouring, and Scrubbing Powder. "Six-in-One."



**Some
Recommendations**

7th day of June, 1923.
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,
McColl, S. C.

Mr. Charlie Nichols, Pres. Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

Nichols Mfg. Company,
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your Circular letter of the 4th, inst. with reference to MI CLEANSER.

Noting that the Nichols Mfg. Company is successors to the Champion Chemical Company.

We assume you are going to manufacture the same grade of MI CLEANSER, as formerly manufactured by the Champion Chemical Company.

And we wish to express to you that we do not see why you cannot become one of the LARGEST Manufacturers of SCRUBBING POWDER in the COUNTRY.

Due—First, of course to the QUALITY of MI CLEANSER. Second, to your peculiarly adopted location, to your trade, namely, the SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS, and Third, the REASONABLE PRICE of MI CLEANSER.

We have been using MI CLEANSER, for the PAST SIX YEARS, and we find it ALL RIGHT.

We are enclosing our ORDER for 12 barrels of MI CLEANSER, for immediate shipment, thanking you to give this your prompt attention, we are,

Yours very truly,
MARLBORO COTTON MILLS,
J. E. Parker, Secretary.

JEP—Mc.

This letter UNSOLICITED.

"Cleanliness is Next to
Godliness"

Clean your floors twice each week for your health's sake. MI CLEANSER makes them sanitary and healthful.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.
CHARLES NICHOLS
Pres., Treas. & Gen'l. Mgr.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.



Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.



Providence, R. I.
31 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.

Moreland Size

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company
Spartanburg, S. C.

J. T. MORELAND, President

NORWOOD Mechanical Filtration

Gravity or Pressure Types

Clean, Clear Water Guaranteed

Norwood Engineering Co.
Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

Chas. M. Setzer, Sou. Rep. Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
Comber Draw Boxes

Detaching Roll for Combers
Drawing Frames
Slubbers
Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

AUDITS

TAX SERVICE

Geo. H. Adams & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

11 W. Fourth St. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Phone 5117

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

Gastonia, N. C.

BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beamers Short Chain Beamers
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.



The Standard of Excellence
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

DISINFECTANT

We guarantee our disinfectant to meet any government specifications. We manufacture them ourselves, and do not fill them with rosin or other cheap fillers. Get our prices. They will surprise you.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

The Textile Situation in India.

Cable from Consul Harold Shantz, Calcutta, June 26.

The imported cotton goods market in India is dull and domestic stocks are heavy, dealers being unable to operate profitably. Bonded warehouse stocks on Many 31 amounted to 10,400,000 yards. Bombay cotton receipts from September 1 to June 21 aggregated 3,456,000 bales. The total exports of raw cotton from India for the month of may amounted to 59,411 tons.

Imports of piece goods into India during the month of May totaled 75,307,000 yards of grey, 30,761,000 yards of white, and 24,111,000 yards of colored. The United Kingdom furnished 86 per cent of the grey, 97 per cent of the white, and 89 per cent of the colored. Japan is credited with 13 per cent of the grey and 5 per cent of the colored, while cent of both the white and the Netherlands furnished two per cent of both the white and the colored.

The jute market is quiet and

steady and the gunny market is fairly steady with demand small but upheld by speculators.

May shipments of cotton cloths prices on their Cabarrus and Cannon States to Alaska amounted to \$27,173, as compared with \$13,714 in the preceding month. Consignments of cotton cloth to Alaska in May totaled 74,544 square yards, with a total value of \$19,177—a considerable increase over the April shipments of 47,519 square yards, valued at \$10,184. Hosiery and other knit goods also showed gains, the former rising from \$1,868 to \$2,727 and the latter from \$1,662 to \$5,269.

Cannon Mills have named new prices on their cabarrus and Cannon sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. Cabarrus 5-4 brown sheetings are priced 25c; 5-4, 31c; 8-4, 40c; 10-4, 50c. Bleached sheetings are priced, 36c for 6-4; 45c for 8-4; 65c for 10-4. Cannon brown sheetings, 6-4 are prices 33c; 8-4, 45c; 10-4, 55c. Bleached sheetings, 6-4, 38c; 8-4, 50c; 10-4, 60c.

Wanted—Card Grinder for six thousand spindle mill. 40c per hour.

R. F. GARDNER,
Klunax Mills, Salisbury, N.C.

COTTON FOR SALE

Our stocks are running low, and in the following staples we have varying quantities.

7/8-1"
Good Ordinary
Middling Spotted
Good Middling light tinged
Strict Middling light tinged
Middling light tinged
Strict Middling greys
Strict Middling tinged
Middling tinged
Strict Middling clean blues

1" to 1 1/16"
Good Middling
Strict Middling
Middling
Strict Low Middling

1"
Strict Good Middling
Good Middling
Strict Middling
Middling
Strict Low Middling
Strict Middling spotted
Strict Middling greys

1 1/16"
Good Middling
Strict Middling
Middling
Strict Low Middling
Low Middling
Strict Middling greys

Also 50 Bales of White Samples.

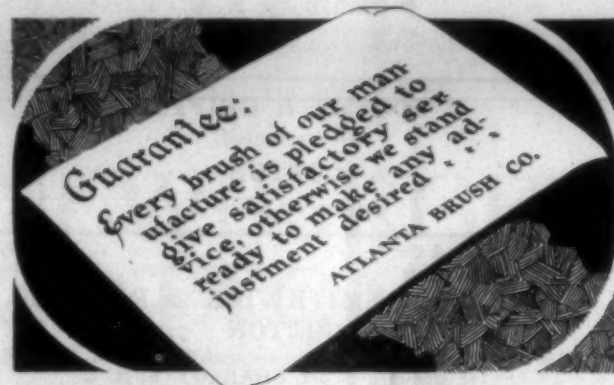
Replying to inquiries, we will quote f. o. b. or landed prices.

LAWRENCE McRAE

Sales Manager

North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-Operative
Association, Raleigh, N. C.

Phones: Bell No. 2726—Long Distance Postal

**WHY THE GUARANTEE**

We do not guarantee our brushes because the quality of any of them is doubtful.

We simply guarantee them for your protection.

Years ago when we began the manufacture of brushes there were many small and poorly equipped companies selling brushes to the Textile Trade. Naturally the quality of their product varied so much that the average mill man thought all brushes were the same.

We couldn't convince folks by telling them our brushes were better. But we could convince them by a guarantee that would take all the guess out of the transaction.

That is how the guarantee came to be made.

It is standardized brush buying for cotton mills. It grew to be part of our business and it is just as strong now as the first day it was made.

ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Every "Perkins Practical Brush" is guaranteed unconditionally

**ATLANTA
BRUSH
COMPANY**

A Brush for every Textile Need

BETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

Save Your Time and The Mill's Money

TRY



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

ON YOUR MACHINES

It won't waste out of bearings like liquid oil and lasts longer—need not be applied so often—and does not get on the cotton.

NON-FLUID OIL costs less per month for better lubrication.

Testing samples and Bulletin on the Lubrication of Textile Machinery are free—just send your name on a card.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

401 Broadway New York

Southern Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at our Branches:

Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.

AT LESS COST PER MONTH



JNO. L. ROBINSON & CO. COTTON

Home Office—Memphis, Tenn.
COTTON BRANDED "BIG BOY"
ROBINSON & BAGGETT, Agents
Charlotte, N. C.

C. I. JONES

C. I. JONES & COMPANY COTTON Salisbury, N. C.

We represent a number of excellent shippers who are desirous of selling late summer and fall options. Wire or call us collect and we will take pleasure in quoting you.

COOPER & GRIFFIN (Incorporated)

COTTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Williams, Smithwick & Co.
Memphis, Tenn.

Ridgely D. Park
Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAMS, SMITHWICK & PARK CO. COTTON

MISSISSIPPI STAPLES ARKANSAS BENDERS
143 Brevard Court, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Long Distance Phone 9940 Postal Phone Local Phone 5436
Branch Offices in the Carolinas and Georgia

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples



LOUIS WOODS, JR., & COMPANY Cotton Merchants

All Kinds of Raw Cotton, Low Grades Especially
Types and Samples Sent on Request
Phones: Main 5417—7705 Postal L. D.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WARWICK-AIKEN & COMPANY COTTON

MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR
QUALITY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE
COTTON

104 S. Front St.
Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

BARNWELL & COMPANY Staple Cotton

MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS
Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1886
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cotton Notes

Defend Cotton Crop Estimate

Washington, July 5.—Widespread trade criticism of the Department of Agriculture for having failed in making its record breaking cotton acreage estimate to allow for abandonment of cotton lands was answered today by the official declaration that this factor had been disregarded in early forecasts since 1919. The Department has found, it was claimed, that correspondents take the factor of abandonment into account in estimating the condition of the growing crop, so the former practice was discontinued.

While the crop reporting board asserts that it was fully conscious of the fact that its estimate of 38,387,000 acres was far in excess of the trade expectation, it expresses a willingness to allow the future to justify the forecast. According to Dr. S. A. Jones, secretary of the crop reporting board, the Department's sources of information were more complete this year than ever before. More extensive studies of the cotton situation have been conducted, he added, and a far greater number of absolute counts of acreage in cotton made, representing "many, many thousands of miles." The number of farmers reporting directly the acreage planted now totals 15,000, it was stated.

Estimate in December

Not until December will the Department of Agriculture make an estimate of the abandonment of

acreage for the present year, Dr. Jones declared.

"It is true that the crop reporting board made no allowance for the abandonment of cotton acreage in the July 2 statement," Dr. Jones stated. "Our studies have shown us that the correspondents make allowance for this factor in their condition figure, which shows the percentage of the normal crop. Therefore after 1919 we stopped making any deduction as the percentage of abandonment was reflected in the condition figure. In the December report, however, the department will ascertain from its correspondents what the abandonment in the cotton states has been and will deduct this in estimating the yield for the 1923 season.

The trade, in criticising the Government for its failure to take into account this factor, has pointed out that in 1922-23, the acreage abandonment was figured at 3 per cent; 3 1-2 per cent in 1921-22; 3 per cent in 1920-21 and 4 per cent in 1919-20.

It was contended that, if the average abandonment for the past four years had been reflected in the recent crop estimate, the yield would have been not 11,412,000 but 11,085,000 bales. Or even if the abandonment were placed at only 1 per cent, the prospective crop would be 11,309,000 bales.

Former Forecasts Too High

The government has been making crop forecasts in cotton for eight



BARRETT & COMPANY, INC.

Largest Cotton Factors in the World

AUGUSTA ATHENS BIRMINGHAM, ALA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



GOOD SPINNING — SMALL WASTE

BELL BROTHERS & COMPANY

Successors to BELL-SHAW CO.
Dallas, Texas

COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

years, according to officials here. They admit frankly that in six of the years the early forecasts as to future yields have been too high. It is their belief, however, that there has been an unusually high proportion of bad seasons since the government undertook to forecast what the yields would be. Furthermore, it is stated candidly that the number of predictions have been too few to give stable averages.

Studies of, past years, extending over a long period of years, do not indicate that the string of bad seasons will continue, according to Dr. Jones, who says that it would seem there has just been too many bad seasons to the few good ones when viewed by and large.

The Federal board contends that the trade will be in a better position to judge as to the accuracy of the forecast when the last ginning report is submitted. While it was fully conscious that the private estimates of the acreage fell far short of the 12.6 per cent increase, the members felt that it had no other recourse but to announce the result of its studies on the growing crop.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Cotton prices witnessed declines during the week ending July 6, ranging from 47 to 55 points. There has been no news of especial consequences outside of the Government cotton condition report to June 25 of 69.9, which was in line with trade expectations. Spot demand was light for the week. Exports, however, were larger than for some time. The dry goods markets were again reported quiet with only a moderate business doing.

The average of the quotations of 40 designated spot markets was 27.61c per pound on July 6, as compared with 28.16c the previous week. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 26.78c, compared with 27.25c the previous week. Exports for the week were 59,495 bales, against 43,956 bales the previous week and 169,735 bales for the corresponding week last year.

New York future contracts closed July 6: July 26.78c, October 23.95, December 23.46, January 23.16, March 23.16. New Orleans closed: July 26.69c, October 23.27, December 22.98, January 22.87, March 22.76. New Orleans spot cotton 27.38c per pound.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to July 6.

	1923	1922
Port receipts	5,663,020	5,976,817
Port Stocks	275,116	623,702
Interior receipts	7,223,738	7,109,150
Interior stocks	331,666	498,935
Into sight	10,840,182	10,185,148
Northern spinners' takings	2,316,931	2,163,921
Southern spinners' takings	4,347,826	3,795,033
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,062,782	2,440,825

China Developing Cotton Industry

A commercial cotton crop in China of 2,200,000 bales is in prospect, according to a cablegram received by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce from Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking. Mr. Arnold reports the official forecast at 10 per cent more than last year's crop of 2,000,000 bales.

Strenuous efforts are being made in China to promote the further development of the cotton industry in that country, according to Department of Agriculture officials. Rapid development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the last thirty years is also shown. In 1891 there were only two mills with 65,000 spindles. In 1922 there were reported 109 cotton mills with 2,915,000 spindles in operation and being placed, and 13,631 looms.

Considerable variations in the annual estimates of production of Chinese cotton in recent years have been noted by the department, the differences being from three million to six million bales. These differences are said to be due to the fact that much cotton is consumed locally while only the cotton reported as received by mills or exported can be accurately counted.

Increased competition from Chinese producers may take either or both the form of producing more raw cotton for manufacturing goods for the Chinese market and in supplying larger quantities of raw cotton to Japan which has recently become an outlet for American cotton, the department officials say.

Standard Chart for Paints.

A plant standardization chart, based on the average paint needs of the average industry, has been prepared by the Paint and Varnish division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company. Its purpose is to offer suggestions to industries showing what can be accomplished for them in industrial painting and upkeep. It covers a wide range of material suitable for exterior and in-covering recommended for the different conditions found in large industrial plants. The chart presents so many variations that it gives a wide latitude to plant owners or managers in their preference for colors. It has been prepared as a suggestion, and is especially valuable because it gives a comprehensive idea of what can be accomplished by the right kind of paint.

Two New Silk Mills in Hungary

Increased interest in the domestic manufacture of various textiles in Hungary has brought about the establishment of two new silk mills, one with 60 and one with 100 looms. Consul Edwin C. Kemp, Bucharest, reports that the annual production of silk goods in Hungary amounts to 1,500,000 meters, and supplies 50 per cent of the domestic demand, while silk ribbons are manufactured to the extent of 60,000 meters weekly, meeting 80 per cent of the Hungarian consumption.



BARNWELL BROTHERS

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

Shippers—COTTON—Exporters

Selecting Benders and Staples a Specialty

BUYING AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DELTA

Branch Offices: Clarksdale

Cable Address: "Barn"

Represented at Gastonia, N. C., by S. E. Barnwell, Jr.

JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President

D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President

W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President

NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty

G. D. TAYLOR & CO.

Mississippi Delta Staples

Home Office

Memphis, Tennessee

W. J. DAVIS & COMPANY

Cotton for Spinners

Knoxville, Tenn.

Jackson, Miss.

New Orleans, La.

LAMAR SELLERS & CO.

Clarksdale, Miss.

COTTON

Delta Staples and Benders Our Specialty

Cable Address: "Sellers"

Codes: Shepperson's 78-81

Meyer's 39th

Domestic—COTTON—Export

J. F. RODGERS & CO.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

Merchants and Shippers

Cable Address "Rodchurch"

THREEFOOT BROS. & CO.

Cotton Merchants

Meridian, Miss.

Handlers of Mississippi Cotton

MONTGOMERY & SUMNER

Yazoo City, Miss.

Mississippi Delta Cotton

Extra Staples a Specialty

Carolina Representative

Ernest D. Sumner Agency

Gastonia, N. C.

Branch Offices

Greenwood, Miss. Belzonia, Miss.

H. Chassaniol

CHASSANIOL & CO.

High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade Staples

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

S. L. DODSON

E. J. MOONEY

DODSON & MOONEY

Cotton Merchants

Domestic—Export

BENDERS AND STAPLES

Main Office: CLARKSDALE, MISS.

B. F. OLIVER & CO.

COTTON

Staples and Benders
Clarksdale, Miss.

COTTON

Let Us Quote You

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1-8 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

Announcing

The dissolution of Coker Cotton Company, a corporation, as of June 30th, 1923, and the formation of of Coker Cotton Company, a partnership consisting of D. R. Coker, W. H. Sory and G. A. Kalber.

COKER COTTON COMPANY,
Hartsville, S. C.

S. B. TANNER, JR. Postal Phone MOREHEAD JONES
Local Phone 821 Long Distance Phone 9998

TANNER & JONES

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Representing
NEWBURGER COTTON CO. TRAVER, STEELE & COMPANY
Memphis, Tenn. Dallas, Texas.

Stewart Brothers. Cotton Co.
(Incorporated)
of New Orleans, La.
Cotton Merchants
STAPLES A SPECIALTY
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

William and York Wilson
Charlotte, N. C. Rock Hill, S. C.
Cotton Brokers
Charlotte Rock Hill
Phone 4806 Phone 695
Postal Phone

GEO. M. ROSE, JR.
COTTON
19½ East Fourth Street
Charlotte, N. C.

SANDERS, ORR & CO.
COTTON
Charlotte, N. C.

J. L. BUSSEY & CO.
COTTON
Greenville, S. C.

HAMBLEY & CO.
Spot Cotton Brokers
SALISBURY, N. C.

LINEBERGER BROS.
BROKERS—SHIPPERS
Carolina and Delta Staples
All Kinds Short Cotton
Lincolnton, N. C.

GRAY-BARKLEY CO., INC.
Staple Cottons
Gastonia, N. C.

B. H. PARKER & CO.
Cotton Brokers
Staples a Specialty
Codes 1878-1881 Bell Phone 51
Gastonia, N. C.

J. F. Mathewes Hamlin Beattie
Mathewes, Beattie & Co.
COTTON
Local Phone 17
Long Distance Phone 9912
Postal Phone
GREENVILLE, S. C.

RANKINS-ADAMS CO.
GASTONIA, N. C.
WE SPECIALIZE IN STAPLES
Local and Postal Phones
Codes—Shepperson's 1878-81

A. N. MEANS
COTTON
ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND
SHORT COTTON
Bell and Postal Phones
Gastonia, N. C.

KENNETH GRIGG & CO.
COTTON
All Grades—Long and Short
Staples
Lincolnton, N. C.

H. H. WOLFE & CO.
COTTON
Monroe, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market continued dull and inactive last week. Prices weakened again on both finished and unfinished goods. On several lines of 4-4 bleached goods prices were reduced about 10 per cent. Lower prices are expected on percales. Tickings and chambrays were easier. The staple lines of gingham were dull, although there were active sales of fancy lines for next spring.

In the print cloth end, sheetings and convertibles were very quiet and prices were weak and irregular. Further curtailment was reported in mill centers in New England, fifty per cent of the machinery being idle in some cases due to lack of orders.

There was very little inquiry for combed goods. The price basis remained at 9 1-2 cents for 38 1-2 in. 64x60's. The market for sateens was very quiet and prices were unchanged.

More prevalent shutdowns among tire producers and fabric mills under the guise of inventory and vacation periods took place during the week. A few fabric constructions were short in supply and were bought. In one case noted the buyer willingly paid several cents more than he was quoted elsewhere. The fabric mill which lost the order was reported to be in financial difficulties and the tire manufacturer said he would not take chances of not having his order filled. Carded peeler cords rule at 55c to 60c; a few Southern mills quote shorter staple cotton fabric at the former figure. Square woven sells for 2c less. A number of mills make no difference between squares and cords.

What buying the jobbers will do in finished goods will determine the immediate future in gray cloths. Converters show a disregard for all argument—action in their finished products is what they want. One hears opinion that the "turn" is near—and there are others who look only for a filling-in business for the

next 60 days, believing that more definite information on cotton, after the August report is out, will be followed by better operating. By that time, it is contended, the jobber will have disposed of considerable of his merchandise, and be able to give closer consideration to forward commitments.

It seems to be accepted among leading cotton merchants and in some other divisions of the market as well that a revision of finished goods prices must be made before buyers will make future commitments freely. Already in the cotton goods divisions reductions of fully 10 per cent have been made on some of the finished goods and the expectation is that other lines will be similarly revised before buyers will make up their minds to come forward.

There is a general agreement in the trade, and to some extent among the buyers themselves, that many prices being named are not warranted by the costs of production. They are below cost and if the mills do not lose money on them it will be because of fortunate purchases of cotton some months ago. It is the uncertainty about cotton that many traders say is at the bottom of the slow trade in cotton goods, but this is not the universal opinion.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7 3-8 cents; 64x60's, 7 1-8 cents; 38 1-2 inch 64x64's, 10 cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 15 1-4 cents and 15 1-2; tickings, 30 cents; nominal; denims, 23 cent and 24 cents; staple gingham, 21 1-2 cents and 24 cents; prints, 11 cents.

Cocoon Crop Below Expectations

Bad weather has reduced the prospective crop of cocoons in Japan so that instead of the anticipated increase, many sections are reported to be 10 to 15 per cent below normal, says Commercial Attache F. Abbott, Tokyo.

COTTON

We offer to the mills and the trade as well as the general public a most complete, up-to-date and reliable cotton brokerage service. All orders given personal attention. Write for market letter or phone us for latest quotations and news on the market which will be gladly furnished gratis.

A. A. HAUGHTON

Cotton Commission Broker

4 W. Third St. Room 209.

Phone 4384

L. D. Phone 9993

MOSS & FERGUSON
New York

Members
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
New York Produce Exchange

BRADSHAW-ROBERSON COTTON COMPANY

COTTON MERCHANTS

Capital \$300,000

DOMESTIC AND EXPORT

Head Office, Greensboro, N. C.

AGENCIES: Atlanta, Ga.; Elberton, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Toccoa, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Milan, Italy.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The influence of the lower cotton market made itself felt in yarn quotations last week. Prices were somewhat lower, with some spinners showing a willingness to sell at shaded prices while others were firmer. An order for 500,000 pounds of 26's Southern carded yarn on cones was refused at 45 1-2 to 46 cents, the mills asking 47 1-2 to 48 cents. There is no large accumulation of carded yarn stock in this market, according to the best information. Sales last week were mostly for prompt shipment, there being several sizeable orders for knitting and upholstery yarns. An order for 50,000 lbs. of mercerized yarn was reported from Chattanooga.

Inquiry last week was slightly more active, but very little future business was placed. Buyers are sticking to the hand to mouth policy and will likely continue to do so until the market is more stable. The bulk of the inquiry during the week was for knitting yarns, both underwear and hosiery. It is felt that knitting mills will soon begin to cover their needs. Underwear and hosiery mills made inquiry last week for substantial lots of carded yarns and some sales, to begin with August 1st delivery, were reported.

The combed yarn situation has shown slight improvement, but is still from satisfactory. Business in these yarns last week was done at very close prices and competition continues very keen. A much better movement in combed yarns is expected within a short time, due to the fact that knitters and weavers are short and their purchases have been very light for the past several weeks. Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Single Chain Warps.		
6s to 10s	39	a
12s	41	a
14s	42	a
16s	44	a
20s	45	a
24s	47	a
26s	48	a
30s	53	a
40s	62	a
Single Skeins		
6 to 8s	39	a
10s	40	a
12s	41	a
14s	42	a
16s	43	a
20s	44 1/2	a
24s	46	a
26s	47	a
30s	52	a
Frame Cones		
8s	39	a
10s	39	a
12s	39 1/2	a
14s	40 1/2	a
16s	41 1/2	a
18s	42 1/2	a
20s	43 1/2	a
22s	43 1/2	a
24s	45	a
26s	46	a
30s	46	a
30s dbl. ord.	51	a
30s tying in	46	a
40's	60	a
Combed Peeler Cones		
2-ply 20s	55	a
2-ply 30s	60	a
2-ply 36s	65	a
2-ply 40s	68	a
2-ply 50s	73	a
2-ply 60s	82 1/2	a
2-ply 70s	95	a
2-ply 80s	105	a
Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
10s	46	a
12s	47	a
14s	48	a
16s	49	a

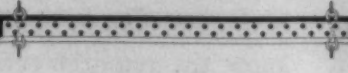
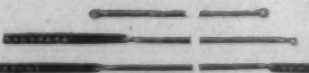
18s	50	a
20s	52	a
22s	53	a
24s	54	a
26s	55	a
28s	57	a
30s	60	a
32s	65	a
34s	66	a
36s	68	a
40s	70	a
50s	75	a
60s	83	a
70s	95	a
80s	105	a
Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins		
20s, 2 ply	57	a
22s, 2 ply	58	a
24s, 2 ply	60	a
30s, 2 ply	65	a
36s, 2 ply	70	a
40s, 2 ply	74	a
45s, 2 ply	80	a
50s, 2 ply	87	a
Carded Cones		
10s	43	a
12s	43	a
14s	45	a
16s	46	a
20s	48	a
22s	49	a
26s	52	a
28s	53	a
30s	56	a
Two Ply Chain Warps.		
10s	41	a
12s to 14s	44 1/2	a
2-ply 16s	44	a
2-ply 20s	45	a
2-ply 24s	49	a
2-ply 26s	50	a
2-ply 30	50	a
2-ply 40s	60	a
2-ply 50	70	a
Two-Ply Skeins.		
5s to 8s	40	a
10s to 12s	41	a
14s	43	a
16s	44	a
20s	45	a
24s	49	a
30s	53	a
36s	59	a
40s	60	a
40's ex	65	a
50s	70	a
60s	80	a

E SURE DOES
WASHING POWDER
MAKE SUDS
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

BEST for CLEANING
MILL FLOORS

Poland Soap Works
Anniston, Ala.

Joseph L. Davidson Co.
Established 1889
Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS
2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Improved Dobby Chain

Dobby Cords

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.
Send Us Your Order Today

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants
Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE
910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company

COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

B V C

TRADE MARK

WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
ROCKFORD, ILL. U. S. A.

A PURE SALT

UNEQUALED FOR DYE VATS
MYLES SALT CO., LTD. New Orleans, U. S. A.



MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—
Stocking Welting Maximum Production
Toe Closing Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Mock Seaming Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

COTTON YARNS

Philadelphia Providence Chicago Charlotte

HYDROSULPHITES

Bisulphite of Soda-Powder

Send Us a Trial Order

Sample Card and Lowest Quotations on Request

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One-Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
 Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
 Charlotte San Francisco

Want Department

Want second hand for small card room on colored work. Must be good manager of help. Good opportunity for right man. Give reference in first letter. Address Luther Atherton, Overseer Carding, Autauga Mills, Prattville, Ala.

Wanted.

Position with mill or cotton firm as classer. Five years actual experience, both long and short staple. Can also furnish best of references. Prefer North or South Carolina. Classer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
 AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
 P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

For that silky, soft "kid glove" finish on fine shirtings, sheer nainsooks, dainty organdies and voiles, on high grade gingham and sateens, use

CREAM SOFTENER J. B.

White goods stay white and even the most delicate shades are not affected by this creamy, white softener.

A finish cannot always be judged satisfactory immediately after it is applied. Father Time, the most critical judge, often makes an adverse decision after the goods have been on the shelf a few months.

Our Cream Softener J. B. is especially adjusted and standardized to cope with atmospheric, storage and other conditions to which material is subjected after finishing.

We guarantee this softener will not cause any regrets. The first and last decision will be favorable.

Allow us to send samples.

The product will prove itself.

Jacques Wolf & Company

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
 PASSAIC, N. J.

C
A
R
D

B
A
N
D
S

CARD BANDS

Spinning Twister Spooler
 Bands

Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

JOHN B. YOUNG

LAWNDALE, - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C
A
R
D

B
A
N
D
S

DRAKE CORPORATION

"Warp Dressing Service
 Improves Weaving"

NORFOLK . . VIRGINIA

The Liberty Knotter



\$12.50

is something absolutely new. It is a Southern product made for Southern mills by Southern people, who know the requirements and have provided for them.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

Write for Information

Mill Devices Co.

Durham, N. C.

A. B. CARTER, Sales Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand Jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night, but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent, or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3831.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancy. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Good weaver as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an d reliable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7 1-2 years. N. . mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 6 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 25,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 35, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober, now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osburgs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 43. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 28 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- ADDING MACHINES**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- AIR CONDITIONERS**
The Bahnsen Co.
- AIR SUCTION CLEANING MACHINES**
R. P. Sweeney
- AUDITORS**
Scott, Charnley and Co.
Geo. H. Adams Co.
- ALBONE**
Roessler & Haaslachner.
- ARCHITECTS & MILL ENGINEERS**
Sirrline & Co., J. E.
- ASH HANDLING EQUIPMENT**
Link-Belt Company.
- AUTOMATIC FEEDS FOR COTTON**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- BALL BEARING**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
S. K. F. Industries, Inc.
- BALLERS**
Economy Baler Co.
- BALLERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Economy Baler Co.
- BANDS AND TAPE**
American Textile Banding Co.
Southern Textile Banding Mill.
John B. Young.
- BEAMING AND WARPING MACHINERY**
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Morse Chain Co.
- BEAM HEADS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BEAMS (All Steel)**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BEARINGS, ROLLER**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- BEARINGS, SHAFT**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- BEARINGS, TEXTILE MACHINERY**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- BELT CONVEYORS**
Link-Belt Company.
- BELT TIGHTENERS**
Link-Belt Company.
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- BLEACHING MATERIALS**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Klipstein & Co., A.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Roessler & Haaslachner Chem. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- BELTING**
Grant Leather Corporation.
Edward R. Ladew Company
Graton and Knight Mfg. Co.
- BELT LACING**
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.
- BELTING, LINK**
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- BELTING CEMENT**
Grant Leather Corporation.
- BENCH DRAWERS, STEEL**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- BENCH LEGS, PRESSED STEEL**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- BICARBONATE OF SODA**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- BLEACHING MATERIALS**
J. B. Ford Company
- BOBBINS**
David Brown Co.
Lestershire, Spool and Manufacturing Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
J. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- BOXES**
Jennings Mfg. Co.
Wilts Veneer Co.
- BOX SHOOKS**
Jennings Mfg. Co.
Wilts Veneer Co.
- BRUSHES**
Atlanta Brush Co.
- BLOWERS AND BLOWERS SYSTEMS**
Carrier Engineering Corp.
J. N. McCausland and Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- BOBBIN STRIPPER**
Terrell Machine Co.
- BOILERS (STEAM)**
Edge Moor Iron Co.
- BOILERS (WATER TUBE)**
Edge Moor Iron Works
- BRETON MINERAL CO.**
Borne, Scrymser Company.
- CALCULATING MACH**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- CALENDARS**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
S. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CALENDER ROLLS**
S. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CARDS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- CARD BANDS**
Arthur S. Brown Mfg. Co.
- CARD CLOTHING**
Ashworth Bros.
- CARD GRINDING MACHINERY**
Dronfield Bros.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- CARRIER APRONS**
Link-Belt Company.
- CAUSTIC SODA**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- CHAIN BELTS AND DRIVES**
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- CLOTH PILERS**
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- CLOTH PRESSES**
Economy Baler Co.
- COAL HANDLING MACHINERY**
Link-Belt Co.
- COMBERS**
John Hetherington and Sons Ltd.
- COMBS (Beamers, Warpers and Slashers)**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
Catlin & Co.
- COMPUTING MACHINES**
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- CHLORIDE OF LIME**
Borne, Scrymser Company.
J. B. Ford Company
International Chemical Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- CLEANING DEVICES**
R. P. Sweeney
- CLEANING MACHINES**
R. P. Sweeney
- CLUTCHES, FRICTION**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
Whitman & Sons, Clarence.
Paulson-Linkroum & Co.
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- CONDENSERS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- CONDITIONING MACHINES**
American Moistening Co.
- CONDUIT FITTINGS**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- CONES, PAPER**
Southern Novelty Co.
- CONE BELTS**
Arthur S. Brown Co.
- CONVERTERS**
Liberty Textile Corp.
- CONVEYING SYSTEMS**
Link-Belt Company.
- COOLERS (AIR)**
See Humidifying Apparatus.
- COTTON**
Hambley & Co.
C. F. Jones & Co.
Bradshaw-Roberson Cotton Co.
J. L. Bussey & Co.
Gray-Barkley Co.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
Mathews, Beattie & Co.
B. H. Parker & Co.
Rosa Bros.
Sanders, Orr & Co.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.
Threefoot Bros. & Co.
Wilkins & Gibson.
Wm. & York Wilson.
Coker Cotton Co.
H. H. Wolfe & Co.
Johnson & Howie.
Kenneth Grigg & Co.
Lineberger Bros.
Tanner & Jones.
Domo, F. J., & Co.
Oliver & Houghton.
Eblin & Co.
- COTTON MACHINERY**
Ashworth Bros.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
Barber-Colman Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy & Son, B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Terrell Machine Co.
- COTTON OPENERS AND LAPPERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- COTTON SOFTENERS**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Klipstein & Co., A.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- COTTON WASTE MACHINERY**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
- COUPLINGS, SHAFT**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- CRANES**
Link-Belt Company.
- DESKS, STEEL FACTORY**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- DISINFECTANTS**
Carolina Specialty Co.
Masury Young Co.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
- DOBBY CHAIN**
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- DOFFING BOXES**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- DOUBLERS**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
- DOORS, STEEL**
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS**
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**
Morse Chain Co.
Link-Belt Co.
- DROP WIRES**
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- DRYERS, CENTRIFUGAL**
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Borne, Scrymser Company.
Bosson & Lane.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Klipstein Co., A.
Metz, H. A., & Co.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works.
Roessler & Haaslachner Chemical Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- ELECTRIC BLOWERS**
Clements Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS**
Huntington & Guerry.
Boulligny, R. H., Inc.
- ELECTRIC FANS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC HOISTS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Company.
- ELECTRIC LIGHTING**
Huntington & Guerry.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Boulligny, R. H., Inc.
Standard Electric Co.
- ELECTRIC MOTORS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC SUPPLIES**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS**
Link-Belt Company.
- ELEVATOR, REVOLVING PORTABLE**
See Portable Elevators.
- ENGINEERS, MILL**
See Architects and Mill Engineers.
- ENGINEERS (VENTILATING)**
Parks-Cramer Co.
- ENGINES (STEAM, OIL, GAS, PUMP, INCL)**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- EXPERT TEXTILE MECHANIC**
J. D. Hollingsworth.
- EXTRACTORS**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
See Electric; also Ventilator.
- FEED WATER PUMPS**
Morehead Mfg. Co.
- FENCES**
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- FENCES (Iron and Wire)**
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- FINISHING COMPOUNDS**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
- FINISHING MACHINERY**
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
- FINISHING MACHINERY**
See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- FLAT WALL PAINT**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
- FLOOR CLEANERS**
Nichols Mfg. Co.
- FLOOR STANDS**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- FLOOR CLEANERS**
Poland Soap Works
- FLUTED ROLLS**
Whitin Machine Works.
- FLYER PRESSERS AND OVERHAULERS**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- FLYERS**
Whitin Machine Works.
- Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.**
- FRICTION CLUTCHES**
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
See Clutches.
- FUSES**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- GATES**
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- GEARING, SILENT FLEXIBLE**
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- GRATE BARS**
Eureka Iron Works.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
Budd Grate Co.
- GENERATING SETS**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- GRAB BUCKETS**
Link-Belt Company.
- GREASES**
Masury-Young Company.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
- GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES**
Roy, B. S., & Son Co.
- GRID BARS**
Atherton Grid Bar Co.
Brown-St-Onge Co.
- HANGERS, SHAFT**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B. & Sons Co.
- HARDWARE SUPPLIES**
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- HARNESSTWINE**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- HARNESSTWINE AND FRAMES**
See Heddles and Frames.
- HEDDLES AND FRAMES**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
The J. H. Williams Co.
- HUMIDIFYING AND AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS**
American Moistening Co.
Grinnell Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- HUMIDITY CONTROLLER**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- HYDRO-EXTRACTORS**
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- INDIGO DYEING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
- KIERS**
Wm. Allen Sons Co.
- KNITTING MACHINERY**
Brinton, H., Co.
Hemphill Company.
Hepworth, John W., & Co.
- KNITTING NEEDLES & SUPPLIES**
Franklin Needle Company.
Torrington Co.
Williams, Chauncey A.
- KNIT GOODS, FINISHING MACHINES**
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co., The.
- KNOTTERS**
Barber-Colman Co.
Mill Devices Co.
- LAMP GUARDS**
Flexible Steel Belting Co.
- LAUNDRY MACHINERY**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**
E. S. Draper.
- LIQUID CHLORINE**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- LOOMS**
Crempton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co., The.
- LOOM BEAMS AND HEADS**
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- LOOM DROP WIRES**
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- LOOM HARNESS**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LOOM PICKERS**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS**
Borne, Scrymser & Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
U. S. Oil Co.
- MACHINERY ENAMEL**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- MANGLES**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
- MARKERS**
Kaumagraph Co.
Morrow Machine Co.
- MERCERIZING MACHINERY**
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- METAL PAINT**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
- METALLIC ROLLS**
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

METERS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
MILL ARCHITECTS—
See Architects.
MILL CONSTRUCTION—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
MILL LIGHTING—
See Electric Lightin'
MILL SUPPLIES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
MILL WHITE—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
MOTORS—
Roy, B. S., & Sons Co.
OILS—
Borne, Scrymser & Co.
Klipstein, A., & Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
U. S. Oil Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
OPENING MACHINERY—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
OVERSEAMING AND OVEREDGING MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
OVERHAULERS—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
PAINTS—
Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works, Inc.
Carolina Specialty Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Tripod Paint Co.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co.
PARTITIONS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
PATENTS—
Siggers & Siggers.
PERBORATE OF SODA—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
PICKERS, LEATHER—
Garland Mfg. Co.
PICKER STICKS—
Garland Mfg. Co.
PIPE AND FITTINGS—
Grinnell Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
PIPING (Duster and Conveyor)—
J. N. McCausland and Co.
PNEUMATIC CLEANER—
R. P. Sweeney
PORTABLE ELEVATORS—
Link-Belt Company.
POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
PREPARATORY MACHINERY (COTTON)—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
PICKERS AND LAPPERS—
Whitin Machine Works.
PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.
PULLEYS, CAST IRON—
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
PUMPS—
(Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal.)
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
QUILLERS—
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
QUILL CLEANERS—
Terrell Machine Co.
RING TRAVELERS—
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
RING SPINNING FRAMES—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PRESSES—
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Collins Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
PEROXIDE OF SODIUM—
Roessler & Hasslacher.
RECEPTACLES—
Economy Baler Co.
RAILINGS (Iron)—
Anchor Post Iron Works.
ROLLS—
The Whitin Machine Works.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
ROLLER BEARINGS—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
ROOFING—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
ROPE TRANSMISSION—
Link-Belt Company.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
ROVING CANS AND BOXES—
National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
ROVING MACHINERY—
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SALT—
Mylas Salt Company.

SANITARY EQUIPMENT—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
SANITARY FOUNTAINS—
See Drinking Fountains.
SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SCALLOP MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SCOURING POWDERS—
Nichols Mfg. Co.
SELLING AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN MILLS—
Liberty Textile Corp.
SECTION BEAM HEADS—
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
SEWING MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING, HANGERS, ETC.—
See Power Transmission Machinery.
SHELL STITCH MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
SHAFTING—
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
SHEET METAL WORK—
J. N. McCausland & Co.
SHELVING, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SESQUICARBONATE OF SODA—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
SHUTTLES—
David Brown Co.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
The J. H. Williams Co.
SIZING STARCHES, GUMS—
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
Allen, Charles R.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
SINGING MACHINERY—
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corporation.
Hawley's Laboratories
United Chemical Products Co.
John P. Marston Co.
H. A. Metz & Co., Inc.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
Stein, Hall & Co.
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Company.
SKYLIGHT, ROLLED STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
SOFTENERS (COTTON)—
Arnold, Hoffman and Co., Inc.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Metz, H. A., & Co., Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
SKEWERS—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
David Brown Co.
SKYLIGHTS—
J. N. McCausland and Co.
SLASHERS AND EQUIPMENT—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
SLASHER HOODS—
R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co.
McCausland, J. N., & Co.
SOAPS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Poland Soap Works.
Klipstein, A., & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
United Chemical Products Co.
SOFTENERS—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
SOLOZONE—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
SPINDLES—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
SPINNING FRAME SADDLES—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
SPINNING RINGS—
Draper Corporation.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
SPROCKETS, SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
STARCH—
See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Penick and Ford, Ltd.
Whitin Machine Works.
SPOOLERS—
SPINNING TAPE—
John B. Young.
American Textile Banding Co.

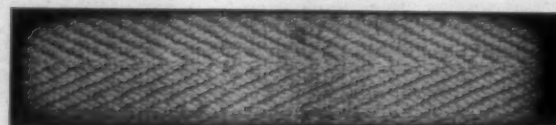
SPOOLS—
David Brown Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Courtney, The Dana S., Co.
Jordan Mfg. Co.
Lestershire Spool and Manufacturing Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
See Bobbins, Spools, Shuttles.
SODA ASH—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
SWITCH BOXES—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
STRIPPER CARDS—
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
SUCTION CLEANING MACHINES—
R. P. Sweeney
TANKS—
G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
TAPES, BRAIDS AND EDGINGS—
John B. Young.
American Textile Banding Co.
TESTERS—
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES—
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
TEMPLES—
Draper Corporation.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
TESTING APPARATUS (FABRICS)—
Perkins, B. F., & Son, Inc.
TRANSFER STAMPS—
Kamagraph Co.
TRANSMISSION BELT—
Grant Leather Corporation.
Baltimore Belting Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
East Jersey Pipe Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.
TOILETS—
Vogel, Jos. A., Co.
TOOL CABINETS AND STANDS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
TOWERS—
G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co.
Southern Engineering Co.
TRANSMISSION MACHINERY—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
TRANSMISSION SILENT CHAIN—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
TRUCKS (MILL)—
National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
TRUCKS (AUTOMOBILE)—
Cyclone Motors Corporation.
TUBES, PAPER—
Southern Novelty Company.
TURBINES (STEAM)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
TWISTING MACHINERY—
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
UNDERWEAR MACHINES—
Morrow Machine Co.
VENTILATING APPARATUS—
American Molstening Co.

VENTILATING FANS—
S. F. Perkins and Son, Inc.
WARPERS—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
WARP DRESSING—
Drake Corporation.
SEPARATORS—
WARP STOP MOTION—
Draper Corp.
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
VARNISHES—
Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works, Inc.
Wadsworth, Howland and Co., Inc.
WARP TYING MACHINERY—
Barber-Colman Co.
WASHING POWDERS—
Poland Soap Works.
WASHERS (FIBRE)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
WASTE BINS, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WASTE RECLAIMING MACHINERY—
Saco Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
WASTE PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.
WATER INTAKE SCREENS—
Link-Belt Company.
WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Marston, John P.
Klipstein, A., & Co.
Metz, H. A.
Newport Chemical Works.
Seydel Chemical Co., The
Jacques, Wolf & Co.
WATER WHEELS—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
WELL DRILLING—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
WINDERS—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.
WINDOWS—
David Lupton's Sons, Inc.
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Co.
J. N. McCausland and Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH, STEEL—
Lupton's, David, Sons Co.
WHIZZERS—
Tolhurst Machine Works.
WOOD PRESERVING—
Southern Wood Preserving Co.
YARNS—
Florsheim, H. A.
Gray-Separk Mills.
Erwin Yarn Agency.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.
Mauney-Steele Company.
YARN PRESSES—
Economy Baler Co.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Better opened cotton and better running work with improvement in quality by the MURRAY COTTON CLEANING AND OPENING MACHINE. Write us for information and as to present users.

Carolina Specialty Company

Agents in the Carolinas

Charlotte, N. C.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- A**
Adams, Geo. H. Co., 11 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.
Allen, Chas. R., Charleston, S. C.
Wm. Allen Sons Co., Worcester, Mass.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass.
American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
American Textile Banding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Anchor Post Iron Works, New York.
Arabol Mfg. Co., New York.
Armature Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Arnold Hoffman and Co., Providence, R. I.
Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co., Providence, R. I.
Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic Dyestuff Co., 88 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
- B**
Bank of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Arthur S. Brown, Tilton, N. H.
Brown, The David, Co., Lawrence, Mass.
J. L. Bussey & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Babson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 80 South St., New York.
Bouligny, R. H. Inc., 105 Kinney Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Barber Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
Bradshaw-Roberson Cotton Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Brinton, H. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown-St. Ouge Co., Providence, R. I.
Budd Grate Co., 2011 E. Hagert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. W. Butterworth and Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- C**
Carrier Engineering Corp., New York.
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, New York.
Charleston Security Co., Charleston, S. C.
Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Clements Mfg. Co., 621 Fulton St., Chicago.
Coker Cotton Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Cooper & Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.
Courtney Co., Dana S., Chicopee, Mass.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
- D**
Joseph L. Davidson, 225 N. Second St., Philadelphia.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.
E. S. Draper, 11 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.
Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.
Dronfield's Sales Agency, 232 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.
Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va.
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
- E**
Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Edge Moor Iron Co., Edge Moor, Del.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
T. C. Entwistle Co., Lowell, Mass.
- F**
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4699 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.
Florsheim, H. A., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.
- G**
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.
- H**
Graton and Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
Garland Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I.
Kenneth Grigg & Co., Lincoln, N. C.
- I**
Hambley & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Hart Products Corp., 44 E. 52nd St., New York.
Hawley's Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.
Hesslein & Co., Inc., 57 Worth St., New York.
Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Hepworth, John W. & Co., Lehigh Ave. and Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., 10 High St., Boston, Mass.
Arnold Hoffman Co., Providence, R. I.
Hollingsworth, J. D., Greenville, S. C.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
Hockaday Co., Chicago, Ill.
- J**
C. F. Jones & Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Johnson & Howie, Monroe, N. C.
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.
International Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- K**
Jennings, Mfg. Co., Thomasville, N. C.
Jennings, A. T. & Co., 88 Broad St., New York.
Kaunagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Kilpstein & Co., A., New York.
- L**
Edward R. Ladew Co., 428 Broadway, New York.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York.
Lawrence & Company, Boston, Mass.
Lestershire Spool and Mfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y.
Liberty Textile Corp., 16 Thomas St., New York.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass.
Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lineberger Bros., Lincoln, N. C.
Lupton, David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.
- M**
James E. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Myles Salt Co., 712 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Macrodi Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.
Masury-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mason Tire and Rubber Co., Kent, O.
Mill Devices Co., Durham, N. C.
Mauney Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Marrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
J. N. McCausland Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woonsocket, R. I., New York.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, New York.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Cor., Attleboro.
- N**
National Lead Co., New York.
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.
Nichols Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.
Norwood Engineering Co., Florence, Mass.
- P**
Page Fence and Wire Products Association, 215 N. Michigan St., Chicago.
B. H. Parker & Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Penick and Ford, Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 52 Leonard St., New York.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Walter L. Parker Co., Lowell, Mass.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.
B. F. Perkins and Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.
- R**
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rice, Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Rose, Geo. M., Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
- S**
Sanders, Orr & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Scott, Charnley and Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Sirrline, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
R. P. Sweeny, Greenville, S. C.
- T**
Swan & Finch Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York.
- U**
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Oil Co., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- V**
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- W**
Ridley Watts and Co., 44 Leonard St., New York.
Wilson, Wm. and York, Charlotte, N. C.
J. H. Williams Co., Millbury, Mass.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co., Leicester, Mass.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.
Wolfe, H. H. & Co., Monroe, N. C.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
Wilkins & Gibson, Greenville, S. C.
Williams, Chauncey A., Manchester, N. H.
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.
John B. Young, Lawndale, Philadelphia, Pa.



**Standard
Size of the South**

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
using Sizol

THE SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.

Nitro, W. Va.

Strings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

**OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR
DOUBLE FLANGE**

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCOMES.

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
804 Realty Building
FREDERICK JACKSON

ATLANTA OFFICE
1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

Established 1815

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BOSTON, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Oldest in Years Youngest in Spirit
Modern in Ideas Progressive in Methods
"Service" Our Motto

All kinds of
Warp Dressing, Finishing Materials, Soaps
Soluble Oils, Etc.

Please Submit Your Problems to Us



When you need an *unusually* effective belt, just try one of our special belts made to meet *unusual* conditions. We make a belt for every type of drive and carry a large stock to meet the requirements of our customers.

Quick service.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte  North Carolina

Why a Morse
Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

Write for Booklets

Send for INFORMATION Address NEAREST Office
FACTS will Surprise You



Morse Chain Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.



ASSISTANCE FREE

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 404 Commercial Bank Building

Cleveland
Chicago
Baltimore
Boston
New York

Detroit
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Francisco

Atlanta
Montreal
Minneapolis
St. Louis

"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our
Efficiency, Durability and Service

SACO-LOWELL
SERVICE

BULLETIN NO. 5

We are glad to tell you that we now have here in Charlotte a new office building and repair shop of our own. The buildings are adjoining. We are able to rewind twice as many Lickers-in and reclothe twice as many Flats as heretofore, because our equipment in this shop is just doubled.

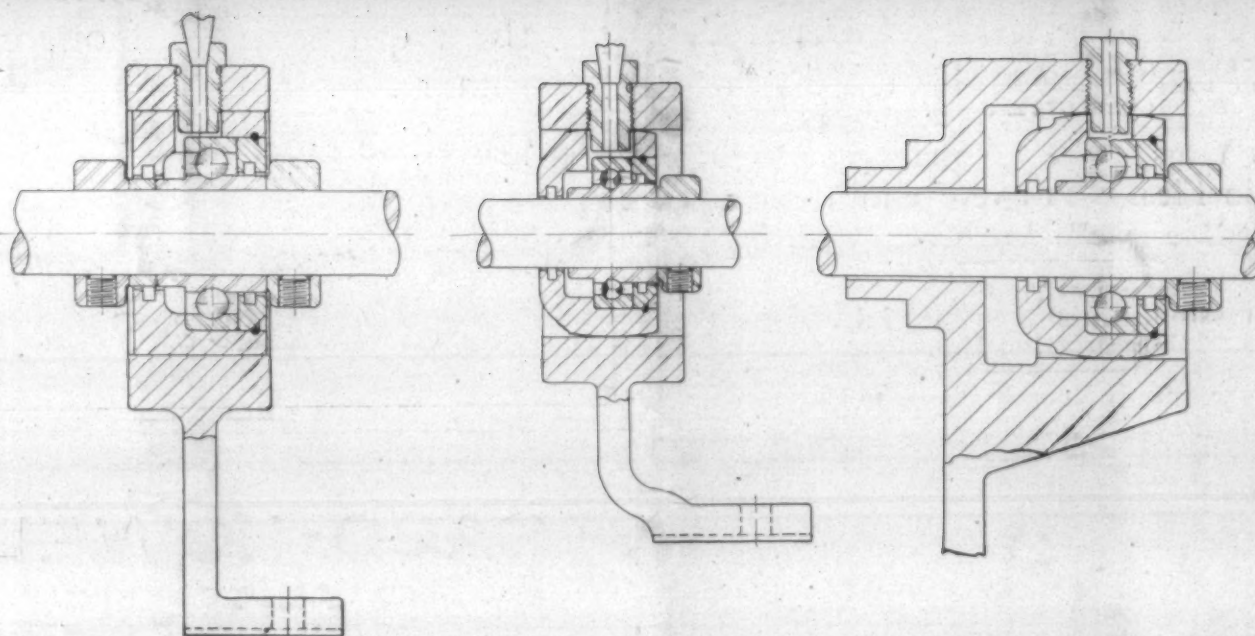
With better working conditions, better light, double equipment and closer supervision, we are prepared to give you the best possible workmanship, and the most prompt shipment of the lickers-in and flat repair work you send us.

TRY THIS SERVICE

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



FAFNIR



Fafnir Ball Bearing Boxes for Spinning Frame Cylinders

result in—

One-half to three-quarter horsepower saved.

Economy in oil, labor maintenance.

Perfect cleanliness.

Uniform operation of cylinders.

Accurate alignment.

Maximum efficiency.

The accompanying cross sections illustrate **Fafnir Boxes** for Whitin Spinning Frames. They fit either new or old equipment. For new machines, order from the Whitin Machine Works. For replacement on old machines, order either from Whitin or from us.

We ask you to note that these boxes are equipped with **Fafnir Transmission Ball Bearings**, affording a simple, sturdy installation which can easily be applied by a mechanic.

THE FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY

New Britain, Conn.
Southern Representatives

O. R. S. Poole, Box 1375, Greenville, S. C. W. S. Shaw, 358 So. Commerce St., Spartanburg, S. C.